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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.59	7.10
Yanmat...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	6.08	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	6.20	7.31
Taipei...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.33	7.44
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.21	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.53	5.13	6.37	7.48
Fanning...Dep.	7.32	10.06	11.21	12.51	2.03	5.24	6.48	7.59
Shuangshui...Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.52	8.03
Shumshun...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.58	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumshun...Dep.	7.21	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.53	5.13	6.37	7.48
Shuangshui...Dep.	7.32	10.06	11.21	12.51	2.03	5.24	6.48	7.59
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.43	10.17	11.32	13.02	2.14	5.35	6.59	8.10
Taipei...Dep.	7.48	10.22	11.37	13.07	2.19	5.40	7.04	8.15
Fanning...Dep.	7.59	10.33	11.48	13.18	2.29	5.50	7.14	8.25
Shatin...Dep.	8.13	10.47	12.02	13.32	2.43	6.04	7.28	8.39
Yanmat...Dep.	8.25	11.00	12.15	13.45	2.55	6.16	7.40	8.51
Kowloon...Arr.	8.30	11.05	12.20	13.50	3.00	6.21	7.45	8.56

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.25	5.29	7.10
Yanmat...Dep.	6.50	—	—	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.35	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	7.02	—	—	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.47	7.31
Taipei...Dep.	7.16	—	—	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.00	7.44
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.21	—	—	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.04	7.48
Fanning...Dep.	7.32	—	—	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.15	7.59
Shuangshui...Dep.	7.38	9.12	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.16	6.20	8.03
Shumshun...Arr.	7.42	9.18	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.25	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumshun...Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	13.00	4.17	5.20	6.40	8.09
Shuangshui...Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	13.07	4.24	5.27	6.47	8.16
Fanning...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	13.11	4.28	—	6.51	8.20
Taipei Market...Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	13.21	4.39	—	7.01	8.30
Taipei...Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	13.25	4.43	—	7.05	8.34
Shatin...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	13.39	4.55	—	7.19	8.48
Yanmat...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	13.50	5.07	—	7.31	8.60
Kowloon...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	13.58	5.15	6.04	7.39	8.68

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	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin...Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.30	—	—	—	—	—
Sha Tau Kok...Arr.	8.40	12.25	1.15	—	—	—	—	—

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE LOCARNO TREATY SIGNED IN LONDON.
CINEMA PHOTOGRAPHERS AT HISTORIC CEREMONY.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 8th.

A great deal has been made of the signing of the Locarno Treaty in London this week by the representatives of seven nations—Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany, with Czechoslovakia and Poland adding their signatures to a number of attendant conventions. The optimists who are always thinking of the time "when the war drum beats no longer and the battle-flags are furled" are in high good humour, declaring that a new era has begun. Some of them are asserting that December 1st, 1925, will be remembered as the day on which France, Belgium and Germany decided once for all to give up the idea of wars of revenge; when Germany, who lost the world war decided of her own free will not to attempt to recover any territory from France; when Britain and Italy decided to defend the victim of aggression, on whichever side of the Rhine; when the young States on Germany's eastern flank agreed to submit any boundary disputes with her to arbitration.

AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.
The historic ceremony took place at the Foreign Office, in the great reception room which is known as the Gola Room, and is said to be the most beautiful apartment in Europe. For the occasion the full-length portrait of King George which hangs in the House of Lords was brought across Whitehall and placed over the marble fireplace, so that His Majesty, who could not be present, owing to the death of Queen Alexandra, could look down, as it were, on the proceedings.

But there was nothing dramatic or even picturesque in the ceremony. The delegates sat round a large table on white and gold chairs, and there were places for distinguished visitors, mostly members of the Cabinet and their ladies. Apart from the Treaty, which is supposed to mark a great step forward in the effort to prevent war happening again in Europe, the chief novelty was the publicity accorded to the signing of the document. Having decided to make it a public affair the Foreign Office certainly did not do the business in a half-hearted manner; in fact, it was almost overdone.

In saying this I am not alluding to the presence of journalists of all the nations, whose attendance was most fitting, but to a small army of cinema photographers who were accommodated on a platform, while a young man was perched high up on a specially constructed ladder arrangement for the purpose of manipulating calcium lights so that the camera men could do their work. The humming of the cinema cameras was incessant, and some of the delegates could scarcely be heard in consequence. I wonder what some of the old statesmen of the Nineteenth Century would have thought of it! The film is to be distributed throughout the world.

SIR AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN.

The man of the week is Mr. Austin Chamberlain, who has gained fame over the Locarno Treaty, and having received the Knighthood of the Garter, is henceforth Sir Austin. He has been warmly congratulated by his friends on the honour the King has conferred upon him. The Knighthood of the Garter, as everyone knows, is the premier order of chivalry in the world, and accordingly the most coveted. There are few previous examples of the conferring of the Garter upon a commoner, though Mr. Balfour is a distinguished recent exception, and there was a considerable period, after Sir Robert Walpole, when it was quite commonly assumed that the Order was not conferred upon anyone below the rank of Earl.

I am informed that there is some speculation in political circles as to whether Mr. Chamberlain's Knighthood of the Garter will be followed by a Peerage. It does not follow, of course, that this will happen. Sir Robert Walpole, for instance, remained Sir Robert for sixteen years.

There is very strict etiquette in wearing the ribbon of a K.G. Down to mid-Victorian times Knights of the Garter donned evening clothes so as to show the ribbon at garden parties at Buckingham Palace. It is still the etiquette to wear the ribbon when dining with another K.G. or when entertaining another K.G. Quite recently when Lord Lincolnshire was entertaining a dinner party, Lord Bath duly appeared with his dark blue ribbon, and his host had hurriedly to don his own ribbon. The Garter rarely appears at public dinners except when Royalty is present.

WHAT IS SEDITION?

The debate in the House of Commons regarding the prosecution and conviction of twelve Communists for sedition was a fiasco, it came to nothing. The Socialists raised the question in the form of a vote of censure on the Government, who were accused of trying to curtail freedom of speech. The curious feature of the whole affair is the position of the Labour Party. We had Mr. Ramsay MacDonald leading the attack on the Government in defence of the Communists, yet it is only a few weeks ago since the Labour Party with the full approval and support of Mr. MacDonald kicked the Communists out of all association with the Labour movement.

This attitude can only be explained by saying that the Labour leaders are not above performing a bit of political play-acting when necessary to please the gallery, if it will prevent a breach in the ranks of the Party. The trouble of the leaders like Mr. MacDonald always is how to manage the extremists behind them.

Y.M.C.A. QUESTIONNAIRE.

An extremely interesting effort is being made by the Y.M.C.A. through its international organisation to discover what the youth of the world is thinking about regarding the great things of "life and religion. A series of questionnaires adapted for boys between 12 and 14, and between 14 and 18, and over 18, are now being circulated in over twenty languages in something like forty countries. About 1,300 of these papers are being filled in by young people in Great Britain. In England the method adopted is for the answers sent in from each district to be discussed by the different groups of members, and a sort of abstract or summary prepared, and the same thing is being done in India and also in other countries.

When the replies are received there will, of course, be an immense mass of material, which will be condensed into a set of conclusions, and these findings will be used as a subject for discussion, at the Y.M.C.A. World's Conference which is to be held at Helsingfors next August. I believe nothing has ever been attempted before on this scale, and the results should form the basis for endless discussion and writings for a long time to come. At least two official books, one on "The Mind of the Boy," and another on "The Man of To-day," are to be written.

No doubt it will all be very instructive, and perhaps valuable and worth the effort; but one does not envy those who will have to wade through the mass of juvenile opinion from so many lands and present it in an intelligible form.

THE LATE KING OF SIAM.

There is real regret in London, in circles with connections in the Far East, at the death of King Rama of Siam which is reported by cable. About twenty-five years ago he was a familiar figure here during his sojourn in England in pursuit of Western education. After spending some time as a cadet at Sandhurst he went up to Christ Church, where he studied mainly history and law. He acquired a remarkable mastery of the English language, and developed an enduring taste for English literature and drama.

Most of the articles in the Press relating to his career omit to mention that while he was at Oxford he published a small volume on "The War to the Polish Succession," which, in the words of a contemporary critic, "showed a laudable ambition in an heir to the Throne, and must have been a gratification to his tutor, Mr. Arthur Haigall." He was fond of amateur acting, preferring, it is said, the rôle of a cynical man of the world, although this character did not suit well his boyish, sunny nature in private life.

RAISING THE ROAD FUND.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has raised a fierce storm about his head by letting it be known that he has an intention to raise the Road Fund as an easy way to obtain some badly-needed revenue. He will have to get the money which the Government yielded to the miners as a subsidy, amounting to 10 millions; otherwise there will be a heavy deficit at the end of the financial year. And next year there is talk of additional taxes being necessary. Fresh taxes would make the Government extremely unpopular, and must be avoided at all costs. But where is the money to come from? Mr. Churchill thinks the Road Fund will serve the purpose.

The Road Fund now comes to about 17 millions annually, and is derived from taxation imposed on motor vehicles to pay for the improvement and upkeep of the highways throughout the kingdom. When first imposed it was specifically earmarked for this purpose, and motorists willingly consented. They have reaped the advantage in the shape of splendid roads, and have never grumbled. But it is another story altogether if the Road Fund is to be made to contribute to general taxation in order to help a perplexed Chancellor out of a difficulty. Mr. Churchill has protested that a re-forming, economical Chancellor was constantly met with opposition whenever he attempted to reduce expenditure, and that expenditure on roads was no more sacrosanct than expenditure on ships or on schools. This, of course, is perfectly true, but it does not placate his opponents.

TO OUT-FLANK OPPONENTS.

The critics have urged that the Road Fund is special taxation levied for a special purpose, and consequently we now have the Chancellor adroitly preparing to out-flank them. His idea is to limit the amount of money going into the Road Fund, and, having reduced the existing taxation on motor-cars in this manner, he proposes to impose a new luxury tax on motor-cars, the proceeds of which will go into general revenue and be available to balance his Budget. But the road authorities have something to say on this score, and they are already raising an outcry. How it will end remains to be seen. Mr. Churchill is very clever—"too jolly clever by half," as they say in the vernacular—and it is not surprising his old political enemies are citing this as an instance of his position in the political world. They say he has been employed by all parties, and is trusted by none.

(Continued on next column.)

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LABOUR PARTY AND LIBERALS.

In political circles there is good deal of speculation about Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's appeal, in a recent speech, to the Liberals to "throw in their lot with the Labour Party." The view of the leader of the Labour Party and ex-Prime Minister is that Liberals and Labour men have many points of agreement, and that as an independent political unit Liberals must continue to roam in the wilderness. It is significant that the *Daily Chronicle*, which is generally considered as Mr. Lloyd George's pet organ for the expression of his views, is quite excited over Mr. MacDonald's friendly "gesture," and has hastened to reciprocate. It points out that on Free Trade the Labour leader's attitude is "in complete harmony with that of every sound Liberal," and that there are "other democratic causes, which would be greatly helped forward" by a policy of co-operation.

"The Labour Party," says the editorial commentator, "has goals towards which the great army of Liberal voters are not marching. But these goals are far distant. In the meantime the two democratic parties in the State perforce for the lifetime of this generation must be travelling the same road, exposed to the same perils of Protection, reaction, inequality and oppression." The idea of "comradeship against common foes" is welcomed; and altogether this is a remarkable pronouncement, though at the moment it is impossible to say whether it is to be regarded as a trial balloon or a considered approach. In either case it is the subject of very general discussion this week in political circles.—H.B.

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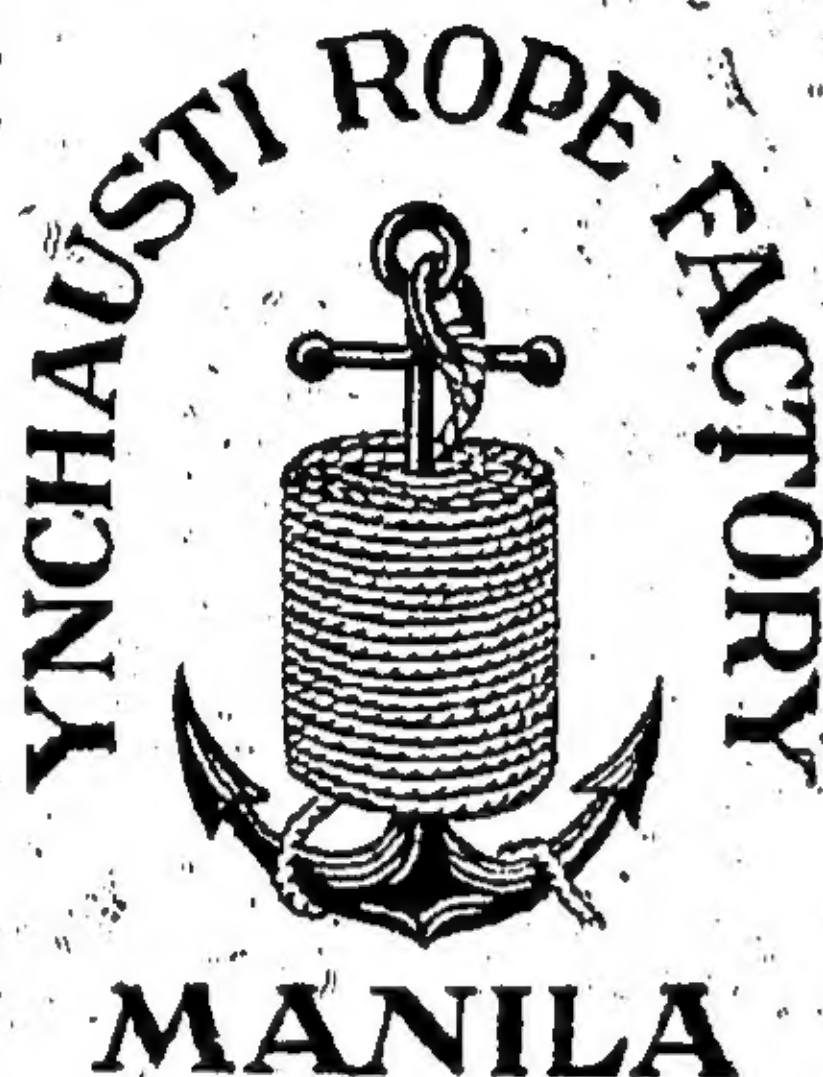
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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

LECTURE ON THE SPIRITUAL
FACTOR IN CIVILISATION.

At the weekly public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society on Thursday Mr. H. E. Lanepart gave an address on "The Spiritual Factor in National Life," based on the recent Sydney Lecture of C. Jinarajadasa, M.A., Vice-President of the World Theosophical Society.

The ideal which we preach and our practical application of it, he said, show a great contrast. We profess our hearty belief in spirituality, yet the moment we present the ideals of Christ to a business man he says: "That is all very well, but business is business; it is not practical." We believe in Nationalism, yet each for himself, and the devil take the hindmost is the perfectly frank gospel of the institutions of modern civilization. As you think of God, so is your conduct to man. The trouble with Christian civilization is that the God of Orthodoxy is a static God above the clouds. True reconstruction of life, true civilization will only begin when we realize that God is a Dynamic God—God the Worker, the Organizer. This Universe is not perfect. He has sent us into the Universe to bring His perfection out of imperfection. In His great scheme with the world He has need of all of us, of all races, all nations, of all stations. We all have a part of His work to do, to reveal His Divinity in us, through us, in our Brother Man. Even the humblest, most simple-minded has his lawful place and right as a revelator of His Divinity. All men and women are needed in the Plan of God with their offerings of mutual service be their capacity unequal, small or great, there need be no inequality in the spirit with which we offer. Our biggest failure in civilization is that we accept the teachings of our religious Founders for the individual but not for the nation. But God is not mocked and what we sow we reap. We have to realize the Law of Cause and Effect—that an injury planned is as powerful as an injury done visibly, and whatever is done by the individual or by the Nation, brings its effect for good or evil, and every physical, emotional and mental injury, whether in the name of individual or national necessity, brings in its train an evil Karma. The injury of one part of the community or nation is the injury of all. Being able to show millions in our budget we think that the nation is thriving, yet no one enquires how many men and women have lost golden opportunities in life during the year because none were given to them for self-expansion. We think nothing of that phase of life for we only see one part—the material gain. This is only one small portion of man's life, and to neglect the more real part of our existence is sure of painful reactions, which will bring home to us the lesson of the common interest of all for the well being of all men, all races and all nations.

Business men are often suspicious of what is called collectivism or communism. They argue that individual freedom will be handicapped. But there is a great spiritual principle which says that it is always better to find others with whom to work, even if slowly, than to work by ourselves and swiftly. We are links in one chain, and the stunted growth of our fellowmen through lack of opportunity for healthy exercise in service and expansion is sure to react on all. The opportunity for self-expansion given to every member of a nation comes back in increased opportunity for expansion for the whole nation. If we work with another, individually and nationally, in the name of God or Humanity, we shall do more for civilization than we know.

All these ideals are especially needed to-day because the World Spirit is attempting something magnificent now, and that is to bring the whole world to a realization of a collective life. One step towards this federation of the world is the federation of peoples called the British Empire. Side by side with that institution, which can be a tremendous power for good if we make a success of it, is the League of Nations. In this splendid attempt by the divine plan to federate the world, each of us is needed, not the least equipped man or woman or child but has something to give which is necessary for the success of the great plan—the revelation of his own divinity, by mutual service.

BAG SNATCHER SENTENCED.

BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF A
GANG.

A Chinese believed to be one of a gang of bag snatchers appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday, on a charge of bag snatching, and was sent to prison for three months, and ordered to receive 12 strokes of the birch.

Defendant was the man who snatched Miss M. Braga's handbag, containing \$200, in Seymour Road. Although chased he managed to escape, and after handing over some of the money to two other Chinese, went to Macao, where he spent the rest, after which he came back to the Colony.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and said he threw the bag into a dust cart.

SEQUEL TO STABBING AFFRAY.

COOLIE ARRESTED TWO YEARS
AFTER.

A Chinese arrested two years after the alleged offence took place, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with wounding another coolie.

Inspector Murphy said a fight occurred at the Tai Kok Sugar Refinery in January, 1924, and it was alleged that defendant stabbed a coolie. The man immediately disappeared, and was only arrested two days ago.

A remand was ordered, pending further enquiries into the matter.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 8TH, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,060 buy, 1,070 as.
Do.	£129 nom.
Chartered Bank	£21 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£29 nom.
Do.	£13 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£29 nom.
East Asia Bank	£35 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$390 buy.
China Underwriters	\$21 nom.
North China Insurance	Tls. 145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$233 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$165 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$600 sel.
Donghai	\$15 buy.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$24 buy.
Hongkong Tug	\$41 nom.
Indo-China (Franch.)	\$23 nom.
Do. (Del.) London	\$35 sel.
Do.	Hongkong \$55 sel.
Shell Transport	\$84 buy.
Star Ferries	\$624 nom.
Waterboats	\$16 buy.
Oriental Navigations	\$250 nom.
China Sugars	\$31 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$48 nom.
Benguet	\$1.90 nom.
Kailash Mining & Dev.	\$47 nom.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. \$31 sel.
Do. (single)	Tls. 20 nom.
Shanghai Explorations	Tls. 5.40 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 8 nom.
Rails	\$5.80 sel.
Tromp Mines	5/- nom.
Ural Caspian	5/- no. a.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	\$130 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$56 buy.
Hongkong	Tls. 165 buy.
New Englands	Tls. 7 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 114 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$84 sel, 8 sa.
Hongkong Lands	\$624 as.
Hongkong Realty (op.)	\$5 buy.
H.K. Territorials (l.p.)	\$6 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$132 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$150 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 sel.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 10 sel.
Oriental	Tls. 3 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 32 sel.
Do. (new)	Tls. 31 sel.
Amusements	\$104 buy.
Canton Ice	\$74 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$112 buy.
Do. (old)	\$122 nom.
Do. (new)	\$3 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 104 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$19 sel.
Do. (old)	\$15.10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$10.65 nom.
China Providents (comb.)	\$33 nom.
Do. (old)	\$84 nom.
Do. (new)	\$8 nom.
Constructions	\$24 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$174 nom.
Der A Wing (l.p.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$54 sa.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$0 eta. buy.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$40 sel.
Do. (old)	\$132 nom.
Do. (new)	\$24 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$24 nom.
Lane Crawfords	\$124 nom.
Mackintoshes	\$212 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	\$18 buy.
Do. (new) (e.p.)	\$8 nom.
Sinceres	\$11 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$122 buy.
Do. (new)	\$122 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$13 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom.—nominal.	

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JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

1925 A RECORD YEAR.

We are officially informed that according to the official report of the Japanese Government's Department of Finance, the foreign trade of Japan during 1925 (up to the 25th of December) totalled more than 4,500 million yen, which constitutes a record. An extraordinary increase is shown especially in Exports.

The figures are as follows:—
Import into Japan 2,544 million yen.
Export from Japan 2,270 million yen.

It is estimated in general commercial circles in Japan that the Japanese foreign trade for the first half of this year will reach 940 million yen in Exports and 1,200 million yen in Imports.

A COSTLY MESSAGE.

CHINESE FINED FOR ATTEMPTING
TO EXPORT MONEY.

An elderly Chinese was fined \$100 by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, on a charge of attempting to export \$1,000 to Macao.

The story for the prosecution was that defendant was stopped as he was boarding the Macao steamer, and the money was discovered on his person.

Defendant said he went on board the vessel to give a message to one of his friends who was going to Macao.

The fine was then imposed, and the balance of the money returned to the man.

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[155]

HONGKONG HOTEL FIRE.

THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS," PUBLISHED TO-DAY, GIVES A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL. SHORT REPORTS OF THIS OUTBREAK HAVE APPEARED IN THE HOME PAPERS AND THE CHIEF FACTS HAVE BEEN BROADCAST IN ENGLAND. ALL OLD CHINA HANDS, AND ALL FRIENDS OF RESIDENTS HERE, WILL BE ANXIOUS TO READ THE COMPLETE STORY.

The WEEKLY also gives the latest telegrams from North China and a record of the recent developments in the commercial situation in the South. This information will help British exporters to understand the Trade position.

In addition, there are full reports of the gatherings organised in honour of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher.

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8 p.m. to Midnight.

ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY:—

\$2 Single.

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The whole of the proceeds from sale of tickets and all the profits in connection with this Dance will be devoted to the benefit of the dependents of the Late A. B. BATCHELOR of H.M.S. "HAWKINS" who lost his life whilst gallantly serving as a volunteer worker during the Hongkong Hotel Fire on the 1st January, 1926.

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LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

LIST OF MATCHES TO BE PLAYED TO-DAY.

The following games in the Hongkong League are down for decision to-day:—
Division I. Kick off 4.0 p.m.

Kowloon v. East Surrey's
Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Smith R.A.

Club de Recreo v. Hongkong Club
South China ground. Referee: Mr. F. Smith.

H.M.S. Tamar v. R.A.
Sookunpoo "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Matthews.

South China v. Hongkong Police
Hongkong Club ground. Referee: Mr. Smyth.

Division II. "A" Kick off 4.0 p.m.
R.A. Reserves v. South China "A"
Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Austen.

Kick off 2.30 p.m.
Kowloon Res. v. Club de Recreo "A"
Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Lenoire.

St. Joseph's v. H.K. Club Reserves
Navy "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Gilmour.

Division III. "B" Kick off 2.30 p.m.
Kowloon "B" v. South China "B"
South China ground. Referee: Mr. Fernie.

Moslem "A" v. St. Joseph's Reserves
St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Morris.

The game at Kowloon to-day between the East Surrey's and Kowloon will have a direct bearing on the league championship this season, as the winning team will be placed in a very sound position. The home team are turning out at full strength, while the East Surrey's fully expect to repeat their former success when at Sookunpoo they won by 2-1.

Club de Recreo oppose the H.K. Club on the South China ground and a keen game is expected. The Recreo have two of their players on the injured list, but they have a good reserve to draw upon. The Club expect to go one better than they did in their first match when they divided the points in a low scoring game, Gosano getting the equalising goal in the closing minutes of a game which favoured the Club.

The Tamar and R.A. meet on the Garrison ground, at Sookunpoo and on present form the Artillery should win.

South China and the Police are to meet in their return game on the H.K.F.C. ground. South China won the first match by a goal to nil.

The Police gained a fine win over the Recreo last week at Kowloon and are confident of, at least, sharing the points to-day.

South China "A" meet the R.A. Reserves at Sookunpoo. Last week the Gunners turned up at Kowloon two men short and suffered their first defeat of the season. South China have not been defeated this season in the league, so that a close game should be seen.

At Kowloon the Reserves meet the Club de Recreo second string and the home team expect to repeat the result of the former meeting when the Reserves won by four clear goals.

The Club Reserves are the visitors to the Navy ground where they play their return game with the College team. The former game was won by the College by two goals to nil.

In the "B" division, South China and Kowloon "B" teams meet on the South China ground. A drawn game is expected.

St. Joseph's Reserves should win against the Moslem "A" on St. Joseph's ground.

The Moslem Club "B" team have withdrawn from the league.

INTER-VARSITY MATCH.

The Hongkong University Association Football eleven who have been in Shanghai for the past fortnight, during which they played three matches with the Universities there, returned to Hongkong on the s.s. Macedonia yesterday.

On December 31st, the Hongkong team opposed the Nanyang University, and the match resulted in a win for the latter, side by 3 goals to 3.

On January 2nd, Unions, the premier Chinese team in Shanghai (composed of students from various Universities in North China) defeated the Hongkong students, after a hard fought match, by 2 goals to nil. This match was witnessed by a crowd of 5,000 spectators.

On January 3rd, the Kwong Wah University beat Hongkong by 4 goals to 3. All the expenses for the trip were defrayed by Sir Paul Chater.

The Hongkong University team comprised: G. S. Scully (capt.), B. K. Jap (vice-capt.), H. Braga, B. T. Khoo, H. C. Hung, T. W. Chong, S. P. Lo, P. C. Lim, A. P. Gutierrez, T. K. Tan and J. Barnes. Reserves: T. L. Tan and G. K. Lim.

LAI WAH CUP.

The Lai Wah Cup final is to be played next Saturday on the Club ground, Happy Valley, kick off at 2.30 p.m.

The finalists are The Navy and The Civilians and in the event of a draw, an extra ten minutes each way will be played.

The following have been selected to represent the Civilians:—Rodger, Wyane, Bishop, Brittain, Stewart, McKelvie, Taylor, Forsyth, Gosano, Howard, Simpson.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

There is a big programme of cricket matches to be played to-day. The fixture cards show five league games, three in the first division and two in the second; while there are, in addition, three friendly matches.

To-day's fixtures are as under:—

LEAGUE DIVISION I.

Kowloon C.C. v. Royal Artillery on the K.C.C. ground.

Chinese R.C. v. University 1st XI. on the C.R.C. ground.

Craigengower C.C. v. Civil Service C.C. on the C.C.C. ground.

LEAGUE DIVISION II.

Civil Service C.C. "A" v. Hongkong C.C. 2nd XI. on the C.S.C.C. ground.

University 2nd XI. v. Royal Engineers on the University ground.

FRIENDLIES.

Hongkong C.C. club match on the H.K.C.C. ground.

Police R.C. v. Kowloon C.C. 2nd XI. on the P.R.C. ground.

Indian R.C. 2nd XI. v. H.M.S. Hawkins on the I.R.C. ground.

NEXT WEEK'S GAME.

On Tuesday next in the Garrison Cricket Competition, the 13th Heavy Battery R.A. will play on the Indian Recreation Club ground, Sookunpoo, against the Royal Engineers. Play will commence at 1.30 p.m. and stumps will be drawn at 5 p.m.

THE FANLING HUNT.

STEEPLECHASE MEETING TO BE HELD NEXT MONTH.

[BY ARBUS.]

The Fanling Hunt, under the joint mastership of Mr. H. Birkett and Dr. F. Pierce-Grove, have arranged a steeplechase meeting to be held on Monday, February 15th. This is the first week day following China New Year, and is a general holiday under the Holidays Ordinance. The programme consists of the following five events:—

1. OPEN HEAVY WEIGHT STEEPLECHASE. Catch weights, 105 lbs. About 2 miles over the Steeplechase Course.

2. THE HUNT STEEPLECHASE. For Subscribers to the Fanling Hunt. For ponies that have been hunted at least three times. Catch weights, 160 lbs. About 2 miles over the Steeplechase Course.

3. THE CARSWAY BAY STEEPLECHASE. Open to members of the Polo Club on bona fide Polo ponies. Catch weights, 165 lbs. About 1½ miles.

4. VOLUNTARY HUNT CUP. Open to all members of the Hongkong Defence Corps on bona fide M.I. ponies. Catch weights, 165 lbs. About 1½ miles.

5. OPEN LIGHT-WEIGHT STEEPLECHASE. About 2½ miles over the Steeplechase Course. Catch weights, 150 lbs.

The conditions should ensure large fields in each event, especially when it is borne in mind that ponies will earn no penalty under Hongkong Jockey Club Rules for taking part at this meeting.

The steeplechase course is at Kwai, about 1½ miles along the Shau Tau Kok Road from Fanling railway station.

The first event is timed to start at 3 o'clock and provided sufficient patronage is forthcoming, there is no doubt that the Kowloon and Canton Railway management would run a "race-special" each way for those not desiring to make the journey by road.

Entries close to Dr. F. Pierce-Grove, Alexandra Buildings, on Monday, February 1st. The entrance fee for each event is \$5.

In all races, 50 per cent. of the entrance money will go to the winner, 30 per cent. to second pony and 20 per cent. to third pony, except when a cup is presented when 50 per cent. will go to the second pony, 30 per cent. to the third pony and 20 per cent. to the Hunt Fund.

FANLING HOUNDS.

The Fanling Hounds meet at 3 p.m. to-day at Sheung Shui Police Station.

To-morrow the Hounds will meet at 10.30 a.m. at the junction of Lok Ma Chau and Fanling Road.

RUGBY.

The Club and the Royal Navy will meet this afternoon at Happy Valley, in the first of the triangular series of matches, between the Club, Army and Navy. The kick-off is at 3 p.m.

GOLF.

This week-end, the only Golf Club competition at Fanling is the Captain's Cup, on the old course, from to-day to Monday inclusive.

BOXING.

SOME MORE CHALLENGES.

Petty Officer Mitchell, of H.M.S. Concord, who is due to arrive in the Colony shortly, wishes to challenge Stoker Morris, H.M.S. Hermes, or Jim Cartledge, the lightweight champion of the Colony.

Kid Alfred, a Filipino, who has twice met Stoker Nagalin, of the Jules Mitchell, is also seeking a bout in Hongkong.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 5.05 p.m. yesterday:—The anti-cyclone now appears to be central over North China. A moderate, fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

Local forecast: N.E. winds; moderate to fresh, fine.

LOCAL YACHTING.

SAILING PROGRAMME FOR 2ND HALF OF SEASON.

The arrangement of the sailing programme for the second half of the 1925-26 season (January 9th to December 24th) in connection with the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club has just been completed.

There are four more Championship races for Racing yachts and four more for the cruisers. The former are sailed on Saturday and the latter on Sundays. The final for the Racing yachts is fixed for February 9th and for cruisers February 23rd.

After that to the end of the season there are races for cups.

The ladies' championship races which are sailed on Mondays finish on February 8th.

The programme includes the Easter week-end Club cruise (April 3rd to 5th) and the closing cruise and Ladies' Day is fixed for Saturday, April 24th.

YACHTING.

WEEK-END PROGRAMME.

There is a full programme of yachting this week-end.

To-day the championship races will be resumed and the yachts will race in the 6th Championship event the course being from the Club to Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rocks, Lyemun Beacon, mark on line and finish at the Yacht Club.

To-morrow is "Titania Day" and the Royal Navy have issued a challenge for a race and they will be the hosts to the Club yachtsmen on H.M.S. Titania. Sixteen boats are engaged and there will be a race in the morning and again in the afternoon.

The morning race will start from the Yacht Club and finish at H.M.S. Titania, the starting gun being at eleven o'clock. In the afternoon the gun will go at 2.45 and after starting from the Titania the finish will be at the Yacht Club. High water is at 6.3 a.m. and low water at 11.38 a.m.

The course of the morning race will be from Club Line, Lyemun Beacon, Channel Rocks and finish at Titania, a distance of 6.6 miles. The afternoon course is via Channel Rocks, Lyemun Beacon, East Rock Buoy to finishing point, a distance of 7.6 miles.

The Club and Navy will be represented in the races by the following:—

R.H.K.Y.C.—A. L. Shields (Vice-Commodore and Captain), Capt. A. Arthur, H. S. Rouse, Lt. Col. H. B. Gunn, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., Lt. Col. V. Coates, I.A., H. J. Pearce, H. J. Armstrong, P. Langley, R. M. Jack, C. E. L. Grist, F. G. Vaux, H. Effarsoo, A. J. Ritchie, R. J. Dixon, E. B. Reed, F. Oliver.

Royal Navy—Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, C.B., R.N., Comdr. F. Ratsey, R.N., Lieut.-Comdr. E. M. C. Barr, R.N., Lieut.-Comdr. H. B. Crane, R.N., Lieut.-Comdr. C. W. Bower, D.S.C., R.N., Lieut. F. C. Husband, Clutton, R.N., Lieut. H. V. King, R.N., Lieut. G. S. Windyer, R.N., Lieut. E. A. Gibben, R.N., Lieut. E. J. Gardiner, R.N., Lieut. R. C. S. Garwood, R.N., Lieut. M. A. Maude, R.N., Lieut. R. W. Moir, R.N., Surg.-Lieut. M. Brown, R.N., Sub-Lieut. C. W. M. Verker, R.N., Sub-Lieut. G. A. Thring, R.N.

On Monday, the ladies will sail their 6th championship race.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS.

THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL TOURNAMENT PROGRAMME.

As advertised, the annual lawn tennis tournament held under the auspices of the Hongkong Cricket Club is to begin on Monday, March 1st, entries close on Saturday, January 30th.

The principal details of the tournament programme we give below:—

1.—Men's Championship Singles:—Challenge cup kindly presented by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, to be held for one year and won outright if won by the same player three years in succession. (Holder, Capt. C. H. D. O'Callaghan, 1925).

2.—Men's Championship Doubles: Two challenge cups kindly presented by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, to be held for one year and won outright if won by the same player three years in succession. (Holders Messrs. H. D. & A. Rumjahn, 1925).

(The committee reserve to themselves the right to restrict the number of entries in the above events if too numerous.)

3.—Club Championship:—A challenge cup, kindly presented by the late Mons. R. de Journal, to be held for one year and won outright if won by the same player three years in succession. (Holder, Mr. S. E. Green, 1925).

4.—Handicap Singles. "A."

5.—Handicap Singles. "B."

(The committee reserve the right to make one class of events 4 and 5 and to put any player in either event.)

6.—Handicap Doubles.

(The committee reserve the right to make two classes of event 6 if there are a large number of entries.)

Events 1 and 2 are open to any player resident in the Colony. Others are restricted.

Entrance fees:—Events one and two, \$3 each player; three, four and five, \$2.50; six and seven, \$2 each player.

Holders of challenge cups, wishing to take part, must enter and play from commencement.

CHIANG AND KUOMINTANG.

THE PARTY'S POWER TO OVER-THROW IMPERIALISM.

"FOLLOW RUSSIAN EXAMPLE."

The Canton Gazette gives prominence to a speech delivered by General Chiang Kai Shek at a dinner given by the Government at Canton in his honour on the 4th inst. He said the present enemies of the party were the militarists who do not understand any principle. The downfall of the militarists, he said, means the triumph of the Kuomintang. He referred to Chang Tso Lin as being "almost completely overthrown," and went on to say:

"If our Party were to exert itself still more, all militarists will surely be overthrown, and within a short time we shall proceed to Peking from where we shall carry the body of our late President to Nanking, and bury it in Chi Kung Hill."

After that to the end of the season there are races for cups.

KUOMINTANG PRINCIPLES.

"Though the militarists may lengthen their hold for some time, yet they are unable to unify China. Our Party is the only organisation that can unify China, something which the militarists are unable to do, because they care only for wealth and position, and have no principles. Therefore not only can they not unify China, but they create strife among themselves. Those who care only for wealth cannot avoid fighting with each other, even though they are fathers and sons. Anyhow the militarists will be finally overthrown and exterminated."

"Hence every army must abide by principles, and the best principle is undoubtedly the 'Three People's Theory' which is capable of unifying China. The unification of Kwangtung gives us faith in the consolidation of China. Last year Kwangtung was in a great turmoil and was the most appallingly province in China. I recall that I once told one of our comrades that once Kwangtung is unified, then the unification of China would follow very easily. Comparing the condition of this year with that of the last, there is a great difference. Troubles have subsided and the situation is now consolidated. If our Party is consolidated still more and our brotherly love spreads continually, then we can overthrow Imperialism, even though our forces are small and comrades few in number."

Comrades, please remember and do not doubt what I say. After the unification of Kwangtung China will have no difficulties about becoming unified. Although Kwangtung is peaceful now, our responsibility is still heavy. We must exert ourselves a hundred times more, before there is any hope of success. We must follow the example of our Russian comrades in obeying the Government's orders and laws."

"OUR RUSSIAN COMRADES."

"If we do not follow this implicitly, there will be no success. During the past two years our Russian comrades have rendered us great help. The most noticeable example is their law-abiding propensities and obedience to orders. They have order and organisation in every undertaking. If we can imitate them, then our troops can compete with the Red Army, and Canton can be compared to Moscow. The only thing for us to do now is to co-operate with each other and put our heart and soul into our work in eradicating all the old and corrupt customs of the military. We must do this before we can be called the followers of our late Dr. Sun, and the comrades of our martyrs, and be worthy of the help of our Russian comrades."

LOVE AND CO-OPERATION.

"I hope that our love and co-operation will increase, and all our comrades will during this year exert themselves in their work more strenuously. Then our revolution will be successful. I wish you all good health."

"TAIPING'S" TRIAL TRIP.

The s.s. Taiping, built to the order of the Australian-oriental Line Limited (Messrs. G. S. Yuill & Co. Sydney) by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., at Kowloon Docks, is to undergo her official trials next Tuesday, leaving Kowloon Docks at 10 a.m. Launches will leave Murray Pier for the Taiping at 9.45 a.m.

The Taiping, is a sister ship to the s.s. Changtse, also built at Kowloon Docks, and which made her maiden trip on the Hongkong-Australian run late in 1925, sailing from Hongkong on September 25th. These vessels replace the Taiyan and Changsha. The Taiping which is built on the same lines and furnished identically as the Changtse, sails from Hongkong on her maiden voyage for Manila, Port Banya, Thursday Island and Australian ports on Friday, January 22nd.

K.C.C. MONTHLY DANCE.

The usual monthly dance arranged by the Kowloon Cricket Club, took place at the Roof Garden, Hongkong Hotel, last night, and proved a gay and enjoyable affair.

The Roof Garden was tastefully decorated with alternating lights, and nearly two hundred people danced to a really fine programme, music for which was provided by the Hotel Orchestra.

THE ATHERLEY TRIAL.

CASHIER GIVES SPECIMENS OF HIS HANDWRITING.

ADMITS INITIALS ON SOME DOCUMENTS ARE NOT HIS.

The case in which James Edward Atherley, former manager in Hongkong of Messrs. Getz Brothers (of the Orient), Ltd., is charged with fraudulent conversions of four sums totalling \$3,275 was continued yesterday at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Jenkin, Counsel for the prosecution, resumed his examination of Mr. Cheung Ho Chi, the cashier.

Witness said that an item paid by the Wing On Co. was paid into the bank on April 22nd. Referring to the bank's paying-in book, witness indicated that there appeared against this item a cheque for \$2,190.49 which was given by the Manager. It was his private cheque. Referring to another list of payments he said that with the exception of one of \$102 all the items were shown on the counterfoil as having been paid in the same day. They were covered by the same private cheque. Another document was then referred to, in which there were three items totalling \$73.50. This was paid into the bank on April 21st, 1925. Being shown the office deposit slip and the counterfoil, of the paying-in book, witness said that the dates and figures tallied with those entered in the document.

Counsel asked his Lordship to add the three items included in this sum on the counterfoil of the paying-in book and to compare it with the paying-in slip.

Replying again to Counsel, witness said that the items on the paying-in slip and the counterfoil corresponded. The items which included those three were met by a cheque paid the same day, April 25th. The cheque was for \$1,273.44, and he believed that it was Atherley's private cheque.

OFFICE PROCEDURE.

Replying to questions pertaining to the process involved in the passing of monies between Atherley and the Compradore Department, witness said a list of customers' names, together with monies received was made on a deposit slip, and was then handed to the *taipan*. In April, monies which the *taipan* did not retain were crossed out. Two fresh slips were then drawn from the original—one for monies paid into the Company's account in the bank, and the other for items kept by Atherley. The slip referring to the monies paid into the bank was also kept by the Manager. This system was followed for about three months, from March until sometime in June.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

At the outset of his cross-examination Mr. Zeitlyn asked witness if he would like to speak English. Witness said that he did not understand much English.

Mr. Jenkin corroborated this and the examination was continued in Chinese.

Witness agreed that all the collections made by the Compradore Department were changed into Hongkong currency—dollars and cents.

Mr. Zeitlyn: You are the nominee for Mr. Wong?

And you were appointed to Getz Bros. through Mr. Wong, who is one of the Compradore's guarantors?—Yes.

Replying to further questions, witness said that he had been with the Company for about three years, having joined the firm at the same time as Mr. Chau, the Compradore. He ceased duties as cashier in March, 1925, the reason being that the Compradore had been taken ill, and he (witness) was asked to assist.

Counsel: Who made out the deposit slips after March, 1925?—Mr. Chau, the Compradore.

The man who took over the duties of cashier was not so well acquainted with the routine as you were?—No; but he was not an outside man. He had been a member of the Compradore Staff for four or five months prior to his appointment.

ADVANCES ON SALARY.

Did you ever borrow any money from the Compradore?—I sometimes had an advance on my salary.

Were the advances you had for months ahead?—I sometimes borrowed one or two months ahead.

You never happened to borrow for a year ahead?—No, never.

On being handed an account book (Exhibit B) witness said that he had never touched the book.

Counsel: Do you know who kept that book?—Formerly it was kept by a clerk of the Compradore Staff.

Did you make entries into the books of the Compradore Department?—Yes; I made entries in the Compradore's Chinese account book.

Witness further stated that all the entries in this book were made by himself personally. Another book in which he also made entries was the disbursement book of the Compradore Staff.

Counsel: What class of entries were made in this book?—It was used enter up the Compradore's commission, and the expenses and wages of the Staff.

Was there any book in which loans to anybody made by the Compradore were entered?—There was no such book. Entries for these were never made; acknowledgments were received for money borrowed.

Were post-dated cheques ever cashed?—We never made advances on post-dated cheques.

A BOOK-KEEPER WHO BORROWED.

Do you remember a book-keeper of the name of Joseph in the employ of the firm?—Yes.

He left about February, 1923?—I forgot.

Do you remember that a gentleman of the name of Humphreys was also book-keeper there?—Yes.

Do you remember if the Compradore Department made advances to him?—Yes.

Whose money was it that was advanced to Mr. Humphreys?—It belonged to Mr. Wong, the guarantor.

Do you remember if he left without paying the money?—Yes; I remember that.

And do you remember the Company paying that back as a special favour?—I never heard that the money was in any way paid back.

Do you remember a gentleman of the name of May, who was president of Getz Bros.?—I knew him, but I did not know that he was the president.

Questioned as to a circular letter which Counsel stated had been received from the Head Office in October, 1925, setting out all the offices of the Company, a circular for distribution amongst the firm's customers, witness said that he had never seen the circular.

WHEN THE BOOK-KEEPERS LEFT.

Counsel: From the period when Mr. Joseph left, and Mr. Humphreys also left, did Mr. Atherley himself take charge of all the retiring drafts?—I did not take any notice of what was going on in the office and I do not know whether that was so.

Witness agreed that Joseph left in February, 1923, and Humphreys in March, a month after his appointment. But he again reiterated that he did not know whether Atherley had taken charge of the retiring drafts from February right on into 1924. He agreed that the exchange contract was handed to Mr. Atherley, and he further stated that Atherley had struck out the details on the deposit slips. He never took any notice how the work was done after the book-keepers had left.

Counsel: Do you remember that the system of book-keeping was changed sometime in 1924?—I do not.

You do not remember that several small volumes were received from the Head Office, setting out instructions as to how the accounts were to be made up?—I know nothing about them.

Who is the present book-keeper?—Mr. Wong Kam Cheung.

HANDWRITING SPECIMENS.

Counsel: Do you know Mr. Atherley's paying-in book?—Yes, I have seen it.

Who kept it?—It was kept by the manager himself.

Mr. Zeitlyn asked permission of His Lordship for the witness to give specimens of his handwriting. Witness was then asked to write J.E.A.; several figures read out by Mr. Zeitlyn and also the full signature, James Edward Atherley. When witness had done this Counsel asked him to write them again in a smaller hand. Counsel and Atherley then compared notes.

A JUROR'S STATEMENT.

One of the jurors, a Chinese, then rose and said that the answer to Counsel's question regarding the manager's paying-in book had not been properly interpreted. He said that witness had used the words "given back to the manager." The interpreter said that witness's words were "kept by the manager."

His Lordship asked the interpreter to give the words in Chinese. The juror also repeated the words he had heard, and they differed.

Mr. Zeitlyn then gave more figures to witness to write out. Counsel then said that he would come to the signatures and figures later.

COULD NOT REMEMBER.

Questioned with regard to a sum of \$1,949.09 paid on April 22nd, witness said that he had forgotten the date. Had such an amount been received he held that it would have been entered in his book. On examining his book he said that he could not trace the amount. He could not recollect that that amount had been handed to him by the manager.

Counsel: I put it to you that the cheque was in respect of I.O.U.'s and O.K.'d bills?—It may be so.

On being referred to April 16th witness said that he had collections for that date in his book—collections he had received from Mr. Atherley. The total amount was for \$1,949.09, and it was deposited on the instructions of the manager. The book did not show where the collections came from; but the amount was handed over by Atherley, and it was put in the bank on April 17th.

Counsel: How did the manager pay back advances made to him?—Was it by cheque or cash?—Customers sometimes paid by cheque, sometimes by cash, and the monies handed to me by Atherley were sometimes by cheque and sometimes by cash.

I put it to you that the manager never gave you this \$1,949.09?—He did; the first item was in notes and two other items in cash.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the case was resumed after tiffin, Mr. Zeitlyn questioned witness with regard to the collections for newspapers. Witness said that there were seventeen items, and the total collections were \$3,981.93.

Counsel (referring to the slips): Look at the name J. E. Atherley. It is in your handwriting?—No; it is the handwriting of Yeung Lau, my *foki* in the Compradore Department.

Look at the signature March 24th. Whose is it?—It is same handwriting—that of Yeung Lau.

Questioned as to a bank-paying-in slip for \$447.68 in two items, witness said that it was by cheque.

Was not one of the items, that of \$144.04 received for newspapers?—I forgot.

You told us that Yeung Fat Leung paid \$144.04 on March 27th.—We have that entry.

It appears entered in Mr. Atherley's paying-in book in the handwriting of your *foki*. I put it to you the sum was not for newspapers?—I do not know.

Mr. Jenkin asked for a copy. Mr. Zeitlyn replied that it must be understood that he was contesting the case under great difficulty. He had no copies of the document, which he had, following his application on Thursday, received from the bank; but Mr. Jenkin could see it.

Replying to further questions put by Mr. Zeitlyn, witness said that \$447.68, including \$303.64 in cash and a cheque for \$144.04 for newspapers had been given to the manager on March 25th.

Counsel: I put it to you that the amount, \$144.04 was not received for newspapers on March 27th?—If you say so it must be so.

The document was filled up in the Compradore Department?—Yes.

Witness explained that on March 27th \$144.04 was received from Yeung Fat Leung, and \$303.64 from Cheung Chau Chan. He put the first amount in the safe, and when the second was paid he substituted the cash for a cheque and paid it into the bank. On being handed a receipt which purported to be signed by Atherley witness said that all the receipts were in that form.

THE COMPANY'S CHOP.

Counsel: I put it to you that there was never a chop on any receipt which he gave you?—Yes, on every receipt.

Did Mr. Atherley ever say: "Mr. Cheung, I want \$5,000 of these bills paid; pay the balance into my account"?—That has never been said or done.

Mr. Atherley gave you a receipt for two sums paid into the bank, and you handed over to him O.K.'d bills?—No.

His Lordship remarked that the questions were very vague.

Replying to further questions put by Counsel, witness denied that the Compradore ever gave him instructions to pay money into Mr. Atherley's account. Neither had he heard it suggested that money was being paid from the Compradore Department into the *taipan's* private account.

Counsel: Look at this document which you said was in the handwriting of your *foki*, recording a payment made into Atherley's account?—The *taipan* handed the money to my *foki* and told him to enter it in his private account.

Am I to understand that in every case money paid into Atherley's account was to be handed to you or your *foki*?—Yes.

I put it to you that Atherley arranged with the Compradore for the payment of a certain sum of money?—I do not know whether any such arrangement was ever made.

That arrangement was made and you got instructions to pay O.K. bills to him in exchange for a simple receipt?

His Lordship remarked that witness had said that he knew of no such arrangement.

Questioned as to a number of items, the amounts for which totalled \$4,335.13 witness said that his books showed that amount. Another item which showed a cheque for \$1,975.98 paid in on April 4th was Atherley's private cheque. Counsel pointed out that the amount was in excess of the amount in the draft. Witness said that he did not know. Referred by Counsel to an item of \$63.50, divided into two sums, received from Nakao, witness said he could not recollect the item.

Mr. Zeitlyn said that it was one of the specific charges and he must make a point of it.

"A FAKED DOCUMENT."

Questioned concerning the Company's chops, witness said there were two; one in the possession of the manager, and the other was with the manager's clerk. The Compradore Department did not possess one.

Witness was handed another document stated to have been signed by Atherley. He agreed that he had compiled the document, but he could not remember whether he had made a duplicate.

Counsel: The word "received" was put there after it had been signed by Atherley?—It was not.

Counsel produced a document and asked witness whether it was the duplicate. Witness said it appeared so.

The word "received" was not there when Atherley signed it?—At the time it was there.

Why does it not figure in the duplicate then?—The word was on the original when the *taipan* signed it.

This document has been faked by putting the word "received" there after Atherley had signed it?—It was there before he signed it.

It was faked by putting the stamp on it after Atherley had signed it?—It was not faked.

His Lordship repeated the question to witness, and he gave the same reply.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOTEL FIRE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—You were good enough to insert a letter from me last week on the subject of the shortage of water at the Hotel fire, and the consequences attached thereto.

There is another matter in connection with the same catastrophe which I am much surprised to notice has never been referred to in public, but which, anyhow in my estimation, is of even greater importance than an adequate supply of water.

That is the question of Fire Alarms.

As I mentioned in my last letter, even though the fire took place in the day time, several people escaped by pure good joss only. Had the fire occurred during the night the consequences would have been too ghastly to contemplate.

Now what was it that woke the residents of the Hotel in time to allow them barely to escape with their lives. Solely the accidental fact that there were people about who saw at once the smoke near the lift, and smelt the burning. This naturally caused excitement and noise, which apprised other people that something was wrong.

In fact pure joss again.

In the hurry there was no time, and if there had been time there was no method by which anyone, and everyone could be instantaneously warned of their danger.

What is urgently required in all the big buildings in Hongkong is a fire alarm in the form of a Klaxon, gong, or some other unmistakable noise-producing instrument which can be set off by pressing a button placed at frequent intervals in the building, and which will ring on every floor, and keep on ringing until it is stopped by someone when the danger is over.

There is an apparatus fitted in ships which, when the temperature rises to a certain pre-determined point, sets off an alarm on the bridge.

It is hard to believe that the makers, whoever they are, have not adapted such an apparatus to store buildings. Of course an automatic apparatus, provided it is regularly inspected by the firm who install it, as lifts are—or should be—is the better form of alarm, but failing that there should at least be something in the way I outlined at the beginning, put into all buildings which contain people at night-time divided among many floors.

Meanwhile, is there any reason to suppose that if a fire broke out to-morrow under the same conditions as the last one, results would be any different?—Yours, etc.

ONLOOKER.

THE CANTON POST OFFICE.

NO PAYMENTS IN HONGKONG CURRENCY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Funds which are remitted through the Hongkong Post Office to the Canton Chinese Post Office cannot now be paid in Hongkong currency at Canton, as formerly. The Canton Chinese Post Office has been instructed to transact business only in the currency of the Kuomintang Central Bank, which is issuing many million dollars' worth of paper money for circulation.

All Government revenue collecting agencies have been instructed to accept Central Bank paper money only on all sums above a dollar. The Central Bank is shortly to open branches at Shuihing, Wuchow, Shikung, Waichow, Swatow, Kongmoon, Luichow, Shuihwan, and other cities.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

WING LOK STREET BLAZE

DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

BOY SCOUTS TURN OUT.

A fire broke out in Wing Lok Street yesterday evening, when the building on the ground floor of which the Lai Kee shop is situated was affected.

The Central Fire Station was called at 7.44 p.m. and two appliances were sent out. The engines of Wanchai and Kennedy Town followed.

On the arrival of the brigades, the second floor upwards was well alight. The fire was extinguished within twenty minutes, and the firemen were ably assisted by a troop of boy scouts under the Rev. Mr. Waldegrave.

The contents of the upper rooms which were apparently coolies' quarters were destroyed, and the roof was also burnt out, and the staircase damage. The contents of the shop on the ground floor were saved.

The fire is believed to have broken out on the second floor.

ELECTRIC CABLE BLAZE.

Whilst the brigades were engaged at the Wing Lok Street fire, a report was received that there was an outbreak at the sub-station of the Hongkong Electric Co. in Sutherland Street. The fire was caused by the fusing of a twelve foot electric cable, but it was extinguished by an employee of the Company before the arrival of the firemen.

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P.W.D. Offices.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARVIS, MARSH & CO., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1925.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 15th JANUARY, to WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3056]

TO LET.—Self Contained Flat in Armand Buildings, Kowloon, Four Large Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, etc., Furniture and Fittings may be Taken Over if Required. Apply—Post Office Box 609, Hongkong. [3052]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "ANHALT" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and other Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery will be obtained. All Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Jan., 1926, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash, at 10 a.m., on 12th January, 1926. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Steamer's arrival, here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.

MELOHERS & CO.,
Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1926. [3058]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MALWA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 8TH JAN., 1926.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Dorell, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th January, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1926. [3053]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "DELTA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 8TH JAN., 1926.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Company's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Dorell, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th Jan., 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1926. [3055]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

3RD DAY, 7TH RACE, 3RD MARCH, 1926.

THE UNITED SERVICES CUP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Conditions for this Race have been altered and should be read as under:—
Consignment of a Cup will be presented to the Winner with \$400 added. Second \$250 Third \$150. For China Ponies the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, Officers of H.M.'s Regular Forces. "Polo Ponies" leased by Officers will, for the purpose of this Race, be considered as the bona fide property of such Officers. Catch Weights at 160 lbs. Entrance Fee \$5. Once Round (about 7 Furlongs and 65 yards). [3054]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the forthcoming RACES CLOSE ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1926, at 3 P.M., and must be sent to the SECRETARY, c/o LINTHARD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings on or before this Date. Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the Jockey Club Stables, Race Course, Hongkong Club or LINTHARD & DAVIS. [3042]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES May Now Be Made for the Various Events. Forms and Full Particulars can be obtained at the Pavilion. Entries CLOSE ON SATURDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1926. L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary. [3050]

DERRINGTON.

HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

9, PEAK ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 4464. [3039]

NOTICE.

MACAO TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an AUCTION SALE for the Exclusive Privilege of Establishing the GAME of FANTAN in MACAO, for THREE YEARS, from the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1926, to the 31st JANUARY, 1929, will take place here in MACAO, on the 20th INST., at 10.30 A.M., in the Hall of this Department and before the Committee mentioned in Article 156 of the Regulation of the 3rd October, 1921.

There will be No Upper Price for this Bidding Privilege and Oral Bids will be Accepted. Only those who have previously deposited \$50,000 with the Local Branch of the NATIONAL ULTIMATE BANK, who are the Government's Cashiers, will be Allowed to Bid. The said Deposit will be Returned to Unsuccessful Bidders.

The Other Conditions may be Seen in the MACAO TREASURY DEPARTMENT, as well as at the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong.

FLINIO PINCO,
Chief of the

MACAO TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Macao Treasury Department, 31st December, 1925. [3051]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "EUMAEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 7th January.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th January, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th January, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3046]

S.S. FONTAINEBLEAU.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, etc., also Cargo from ex s.s. "POTHOS," "AMBOISE" and "AMAZON" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 12 Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Saturday, the 16th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSSE,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3049]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

HAVING Resigned from Messrs. U. SPALINGER & Co., I have accordingly surrendered my Power of Attorney from them.

ROLF JOHNSON.
Hongkong, January 4th, 1926. [3044]

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED MYSELF under the Style of R. JOHNSON & Co., as General Import and Export Merchants. Address—FREDER BUILDING.

ROLF JOHNSON.
Hongkong, January 4th, 1926. [3045]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for THE INTERNATIONAL PAINT AND COLOURING CO., LTD., LONDON, is Temporarily at the HOTEL METROPOLE.

T. P. HALL.
3033

NOTICE.

THE SANITARY BOARD wishes to Draw the Attention of the Public, and especially of those who have recently come to this Colony, to the possibility of acquiring Diseases, e.g., Dysentery and Typhoid Fever by the Eating of Uncooked Vegetables.

Chinese Market-gardeners use manure from human sources and their custom is to pour the manure or spray it from watering-pots in liquid form, over the Growing Plants.

Disease-producing Parasites are therefore possibly present on the Surfaces of Plants, e.g., Lettuce, over which the Gardener's spray falls.

N. L. SMITH,
Head of Sanitary Dept.

[3028]

FOR SALE.—Piano. Baby Grand, Good German Make. 2 Years Old. Owner Leaving Port. Apply to Box No. 3047, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3047]

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. Upper Level, Three Furnished Rooms with Splendid View of the Harbour \$110 to \$125 including Car Transportation. Garage available for Car Owner.—SMALL INVESTORS. Telephone 4630. [2534]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FARMER BUILDING" at "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MESSAGERS BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road.

[2607]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VERTS ROAD CENTRAL, Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO.

[2514]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement). Apply—

SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

2032

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on FIFTH FLOOR. Apply—

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

[2173]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN RESIDENCES within Easy Reach of the City and the University, comprising 6 Rooms, 4 Bathrooms, Up-to-date Sanitation, Electric Light, Gas, as well as Garage.

These Residences, on Mr. DAVIS ROAD, PORTUGAL, are now being completed and will be ready for Occupation at Moderate Rentals Very Shortly. Although within the City limits they are situated in a Delightful Locality, possessing a Glorious View. Facing due South, they are free from Fog all the Year Round, while in Summer they enjoy Pure and Refreshing Breezes, in marked contrast with the stuffy atmosphere around the Harbour.

Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.

[3027]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon, with all Modern Conveniences. Apply to—KATAMALI & Co., 5, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong. [173]

TO LET.—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Flat Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 156, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [185]

WANTED.—A CHINESE GODOWN-KEEPER. \$45 Per Month. Apply "A.B.C." c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

INTIMATION

FINE

PORTS

AND

SHERRIES.

Bottled and shipped by

Geo. G. SANDEMAN SONS

& Co.

PORTS:

	Duty Paid.	
	Per Case	Per Bot.
Invalid	\$39.00	\$3.30
Douro	3.00	3.25
Old Tawny	44.00	3.75
Estrella	46.00	3.90
Very Old Tawny	52.00	4.75
Oldest & Finest	60.00	5.00

SHERRIES:

Light Dry	\$32.00	\$2.75
Solera	37.00	3.10
Very Pale Dry	38.00	3.25
Pale Dry Nutty	40.00	3.40
Fine Old Brown	44.00	3.75

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

[50]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 8TH, 1926.

ARE WE DOWN-HEARTED?

The remarkable and to some extent unexpected results of the rubber restriction scheme have created an interest that has extended far beyond the speculators in rubber shares. In the United States that subject has assumed proportions that might easily grow fast enough to make it a political issue. So many new problems are involved that as we study them we become dimly aware of the utterly changed conditions of world commerce which the great war and the collapse of certain European nations have produced.

We are therefore interested in an article written by Mr. George HARVEY, at one time the United States Ambassador in London, in which he discusses the commercial position of Great Britain to-day. It appears in the *North American Review* and will doubtless be read by a large number of Anglo-Saxons, not only in America but in all parts of the world. It is an admirable plea for sympathy with British tax-payers, and therefore, to some extent, it may be taken as a justification for refusing to part with any slice of luck that brings relief to those who are carrying the burden of the American debt. Great Britain is, at present, under an obligation to pay between 30 and 40 millions a year to the United States for a period of sixty years. No responsible Briton denies the obligation but many Anglo-Saxons are of opinion that the debt was contracted under circumstances that justified a complete cancellation. It would have been a most generous gesture on the part of the United States and it would have done more to cement friendship between that country and the British

Empire than anything that has happened since the Armistice. There is always a great difference in commerce between the practical and the ideal, and no doubt with the many different races represented at the polls in the United States such a splendid gesture was not possible. Mr. HARVEY's article must, however, make Americans realise as they never seem to have realised previously, how great were the sacrifices made by the United Kingdom in the war. He goes so far as to suggest that the load is greater than Great Britain can manage, and that there is a danger of a default in the debt payments as well as a real struggle to maintain the old position as a commercial power. "England's period of productivity has passed. Her sole function henceforth can be none else than that of middle man." These are gloomy words from such an authority. Those of our readers who read Lord TRENCHARD's address to the shareholders of the P. & O. Steamship Company must have been impressed by his words. The reduction in the dividend must have been an unpleasant reminder to the shareholders that the directors of that great organisation are not very sanguine of prosperity for shipping in the immediate future.

When Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN was badly beaten on the issue of tariff reform at the general election of 1906 he said three words which made an instant appeal to millions of his fellow countrymen. He stood on a public platform and he related the story of the defeat. Then he cried, with an emphasis that brought immediate response from a thousand voices, the three words that have lived on ever since as a rallying cry. "Are we down-hearted?" he said, as a challenge to friend and foe. We might be sure of the same immediate reply from any British audience that listened to the tale of woe outlined by Mr. HARVEY. He writes: "The British national debt will place Great Britain at a great disadvantage in commercial rivalry; her virtual monopoly of steel has ceased; coal mining is being kept from collapse only by subsidy; her shipbuilding yards are being closed, and her agriculture is on the decline." Knowing all that, Mr. HARVEY took part in the negotiations which resulted in the payment of many millions of pounds sterling per annum for sixty years to the United States. The time has not come when the people of the British Empire are down-hearted. No country in the world can match the products of the engineering workshops of Great Britain; in no country is there more real originality of ideas such as produce great inventions. We have yet to learn of any real competitor in the finer branches of Lancashire's great cotton industry. The woollen trade is by no means "down and out." British shipping still holds its own in the world's records even if the profits are less than formerly. Beyond all else there is the old tenacity of purpose, the refusal to consider the possibility of defeat, the readiness to make any personal sacrifice that will help to keep the old flag flying.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE was worth many battalions at some of the crises during the war. There are men—"captains of industry"—in Great Britain to-day whose initiative and energy cannot be recorded in figures like a debt is recorded, but whose brains manufacture wealth. Mr. HARVEY generously pay a tribute to the British taxpayer and evidently has qualms about the whole business. We are grateful to him for his sympathy, but there is no "squealing" in Great Britain. We may be human enough to think it mere poetic justice that the rise in rubber should help the poor and relieve the rich of some of their wealth. We shall win through in the end, as we did after all Napoleon's efforts and other trials. We appreciate practical sympathy but "are we down-hearted?" Emphatically "No!"

The P. & O. s.s. *Malwa* arrived yesterday with mails from Europe.

The President Grant reached here yesterday with mails from the U.S.A., Canada and Japan.

The Hongkong Philharmonic Society are advertising for the services of an honorary musical director.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., and Mrs. Fletcher leave this morning by the P. & O. *Maedonia* for Colombo.

Mr. P. H. Suckling, Secretary of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Co., returned to the Colony yesterday accompanied by Mrs. Suckling.

H.E. Major-General Luard, the General Officer Commanding H.B.N.'s troops in China, returned to Hongkong yesterday on the P. & O. steamer *Malwa*.

A fight between two earth coolies, near Morrison Hill yesterday afternoon, resulted in the death of one of the men. The other coolie has been arrested.

Among the passengers who left by the *Empress of Asia* yesterday were Mr. P. A. Cox, Lieut.-Commander L. G. Ingham, Mr. J. L. Macpherson and Mr. P. W. Massey.

Mr. Lewis S. Gannett, associate editor of *The Nation*, a weekly published in New York, is visiting Hongkong. He has been in Canton for the last two weeks studying the political condition there.

The case, in which a Peruvian, named Augusto Gonzalez alias Chan Mo Lan is charged with issuing false passports to enable Chinese to enter the United States, will come up for further hearing at the Central Magistracy on Thursday next. Mr. d'Almeida has been engaged for the defence.

Arranged under the auspices of H.M.S. Ambrose, a successful and enjoyable fancy dress carnival dance was held at the Royal Navy Canteen Theatre last night. Prizes were awarded for dancers with the best fancy dress costumes, and for the spot waiter; while there were also prizes for balloon walkers.

A feature of the 63rd Annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, to be held from July 5th to the 17th will be a junior Knaprope competition for teams of four representatives of any colony or dependency of the Empire, excluding the Dominions and India, on the same conditions as for the Knaprope Cup.

As advertised, a meeting of the members and subscribers to the Kowloon Tong Building Scheme is to be held this afternoon at 2.30 at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, No. 88, Connaught Road, Central, to receive the report of the Executive Committee, the report of the Association's Architect and to discuss future activities of the Association.

At the annual election of directors for the Chinese Y.M.C.A. held last evening, the following were chosen for the term of three years: Mr. Kwok Chin of Wing On Company, Mr. Wong Kwong Shun, Mr. Ng Yu Det, Mr. Wong Wei, and Mr. Ngan Kwan Yu. Mr. Wu Kai Yin was elected for one year to serve the unexpired term of Dr. Wen Mai Kai, who has resigned.

A Sanitary coolie was sent to prison for one month, with hard labour, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, on a charge of stealing two table knives from the Band Mess at Murray Barracks. Evidence was given by Bandmaster J. D. Freeman, who said he saw the man take the knives, and by Private E. Hopper, who found the knives in the ashes defendant was taking away.

Six men, three armed with revolvers, broke into a house at Tsun Wan Au village, Tai Po district, about 10.30 on Thursday night, and after leaving two of their number to mount guard with revolvers over a woman living there, ransacked the premises and stole \$100 and a quantity of jewellery and clothing. Before leaving the house, the robbers kidnapped a Chinese seaman of the Water Police who was asleep in the house.

When a Chinese was remanded at the Central Magistracy yesterday, on a charge of converting a hired bicycle to his own use, Inspector Grant said when the man was questioned about the machine, he produced a receipt to show that \$40 had been paid for the machine at the Sun Company. This later proved to be a receipt for a bicycle, which cost 20 cents. The writing had been erased, and it had been filled in to appear a receipt for a bicycle.

Musical lovers will have an unexpected treat to-morrow (Sunday) evening at the Queen's Theatre when, in addition to the picture programme, the fine symphony orchestra of H.M.S. *Hawkins* under the baton of Bandmaster O. T. Mansfield will give a number of selections on the stage with some very beautiful lighting effects. The management request patrons to be in their seats punctually at 8.15 p.m. as the orchestra concert will start the performance.

We have received from the Catholic Monthly *Religiosa e Patria* a copy of the almanac for 1926, which is being distributed to its subscribers and friends. It is a very artistic production, containing articles by His Lordship, the Bishop of Macau, the Vicar General of the same diocese and Mrs. A. da Luz. Amongst the illustrations is one of St. Teresa of the Child Jesus surrounded by her sisters, and another of the three little shepherds who were favoured with various apparitions of the Virgin Mary at Fatima, Portugal. The design on the cover, we are informed, was made, as in former years, by the late Mr. E. H. de Aquino.

CHINA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

WAVERING ATTITUDE OF TUAN CHI JUI WITH REGARD TO HIS RESIGNATION.

TELEGRAM RECALLED FOR REVISION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, January 8th.

The Chief Executive, Tuan Chi Jui, at midnight addressed a circular telegram to the Provinces in which he announced his intention to retire from office, on January 15th, and hand over the administration to the Government.

RESUME OF TELEGRAM.

A brief translation of the telegram follows: "I, Chi Jui, have done my best to assume control of State affairs for more than a year, but circumstances have combined to defeat my policy and my mental and bodily strength is exhausted."

"When I think of the deplorable condition of the people, it increases my sorrow; but all the unrest and political changes, coming one after another, make it difficult to rehabilitate the situation. I deem it my duty to retire from public life in accordance with the declaration I have several times made."

"All administrative functions are to be handed over to the Cabinet and from January 15th I shall cease to attend to my duties."

"My hope is that both the Military and Civil Authorities in the Provinces will consider the national difficulties and the hardships of the people and realise the futility of victories gained through bloodshed."

"I trust that they will carry out reforms both for the People and State. In the task of doing away with abuse and carrying out reformation, it is unnecessary that I should participate. Let all the People comprehend this."

[The above message was despatched from the Shanghai cable office at 4.30 p.m. At 4.50 p.m. a telegram was sent which reads: "Tuan Chi Jui's telegram of resignation was recalled at the last moment for revision."—En.]

TUAN CHI JUI'S CAREER.

Tuan Chi Jui succeeded Tsoo Kun as Chief Executive in Peking. Apart from a short spell in retirement at Tientsin after the Anfu Club set-back in 1922, he has for a period of 20 years figured in the leading political events of the country. He is a graduate of the Peiyang Military School, Anhui, and became Yuan Shih Kai's chief military adviser whilst Viceroy of Chihli. He served as a Brigade-General in Fokien in 1909, and in the following year was Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Chinese Bordered Yellow Banner. In 1909 he commanded the Sixth Division, and was Commander-in-Chief at Kiangpeh in 1910. He was mainly responsible for the reorganisation on modern lines of the Northern Army and after Yuan Shih Kai had accepted the Premiership in November, 1911, he became Viceroy of the Hukwang Provinces. Later General Tuan took command of the First Army. He was one of the military commanders who signed the memorial to the Throne urging the Emperor to abdicate, and on the formation of the First Republic he was made the Minister of War. He was raised to the rank of Field-Marshal in 1915. During the succeeding years, Tuan held a number of offices, and in May, 1916, became Acting Premier. In May, 1916, he was appointed Premier and was charged with the appointment of a responsible Cabinet. He was dismissed by Li Yuan Hung in May, 1917, but he resumed office in July after the failure of the historical monarchial coup d'etat by Chang Hsun. He resigned the Premiership in October, 1918, and in 1920 he made an attempt to rescue the Anfu Club by organising an army without authority, styling himself the Ting Kuo Chun.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH FALSE NOTES.

FURTHER ARRESTS MADE IN BUDAPEST.

BUDAPEST, January 8th.

Three more arrests have been made in connection with the forged French bank notes case, namely, M. Geroe, technical expert in the Cartographical Institute; M. Josef Szecrtey, an official of the Hungarian National League; and a youth named Verhaftet.

AN ALLEGED CONFESSION.

M. Geroe, in a confession, declared that the paper used for the forged notes was supplied by certain employees of the Cartographical Institute, who had admitted their guilt and were arrested. Geroe said that 25,000 notes of 1,000 francs each were printed, but some were faulty. He alleged that the notes were taken out of the vault by Prince Windischgratz.

LATEST CABLES.

REGENT IS SATISFIED.

BUDAPEST, January 8th.

As a result of yesterday's disclosures, the Premier, M. Bethlen, interviewed the Regent, General Horthy, to whom he gave a detailed report.

The Regent expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the case was being conducted and hoped that the enquiry would soon be brought to a successful conclusion. Meanwhile Archduke Albrecht has resigned the presidency of the Hungarian National Unions, "on account of the incalculable damage to the interests and reputation of Hungary, due to the plot," though he absolves the Unions from implication in the conspiracy.

FRENCH PRESS RUFFLED.

PARIS, January 8th.

The most sensational statements are being made by the French newspapers, which believe that the Hungarian plot is specially directed against France and the Little Entente by the Crown Prince of Germany and Bavaria. The Archduke Albrecht is among the prominent persons accused of complicity.

Le Matin says that the charges against the Hungarian Regent's aide-de-camp are most serious. The paper adds: "Enquiry will show how much the Archduke Albrecht and the Regent, whose political complicity is no longer open to doubt, know of the crimes against Common Law, which the conspirators are committing."

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BANQUE DE FRANCE.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE REPAYS A BILLION.

PARIS, January 8th.

The Ministry of Finance, on December 31st last, reimbursed the Banque de France to the extent of one billion francs, thus reducing the legal limit of advances by the Banque to the treasury to 35,500,000,000 francs.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

U.S.S. "OKLAHOMA."

THREE INCH SHELL INJURES FIVE PERSONS.

SAN PEDRO, January 8th.

Five persons were burned and bruised, but not fatally, through the explosion of a shell from a 3-inch gun on board the U.S.S. "Oklahoma." The shell misfired, but exploded when the breach was opened.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RISE OF RUBBER.

RESULTS IN HIGHER CYCLE PRICES.

LONDON, January 7th.

As result of the "continuous increase in the price of rubber," the British Cycle and Motor-cycle Manufacturers' Traders Union, Limited, Coventry, announce that from January 15th the prices of motor-cycles and side-cars will be advanced 10/ and a shilling, respectively, covering the average advance in tyres, which were raised another 7/ per cent. on January 4th, making 42/ per cent. since the middle of May last year.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

CRITICISM IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, January 7th.

At the resumption of proceedings of the House of Representatives Rubber Price Enquiry Committee Mr. A. L. Viles, General Manager of the Rubber Association of America, claimed that the Stevenson plan was fundamentally unsound and largely responsible for the advance in prices. He said that the possibility of the development of the production of rubber in Brazil, Mexico, and the Philippines offered a degree of potential relief, but it was insufficient to offset the restrictions on new planting in British Possessions.

MR. HOOVER ATTACKED.

Mr. Eugene Black, Democratic member of the House of Representatives, assailed Mr. Herbert Hoover's activities which he described as propaganda for rubber interests, adding: "Here are these expanding tyre companies just about to inflate prices and getting the faithful Hoover on to the British lion. They want an alibi to gouge the public, so Mark at the East India rubber plan."

Mr. Black asserted that the price of crude rubber was not connected with the increase in tyre prices, and said: "Our Committee will cry 'thief' at the British while our business leaders pilfer undisturbed."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

YSEL RISES TO RECORD HEIGHT.

AMSTERDAM, January 7th.

Whilst the rivers Rhine, the Waal, and Meuse have fallen, the River Ysel has risen to a record height. Thousands of people have already been rescued from attics and roofs or dykes, but many still are awaiting rescue. Many of the victims have lost all their worldly possessions.

Queen Wilhelmina visited the military barracks at Ede, where many flood victims, mostly women and children, are sheltered. Queen Emma (Queen Wilhelmina's mother) contributed £200 for the relief of the sufferers. A sum of £2,000 already has been received from Batavia.

FORCED TO LAND.

MISHAP TO SEAPLANE WITH CARGO OF BULLION.

AMSTERDAM, January 7th.

A message from Tuzimden says that a British seaplane, carrying a quarter of million sterling in gold, has been forced to land owing to a motor defect.

EARLIER CABLES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

CREDIT FOR DENMARK.

New York, January 7th.

The National Bank of Denmark has arranged a credit of forty million dollars for one year with the Bankers' Trust Company, New York, to provide balances for the stabilisation of exchange.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND SIAM.

COMMERCIAL TREATY TO BE SIGNED IN PARIS.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

PRAGUE, January 7th.

A Commercial Treaty between Czechoslovakia and Siam is about to be concluded, and will be signed in Paris.

THE QUESTION OF CHINA.

Negotiations with China are meeting with difficulties, owing partly to the fact that some of the European Governments do not accept the competency of the Government in Peking.

THE S.S. "YAMATO MARU."

HITS ROCK NEAR BANKA STRAITS.

BATAVIA, January 8th.

The captain of the Japanese steamer, Yamato Maru, with 12 bags of mail from Singapore for Fremantle, reports that the vessel struck a rock near Banka Straits.

The ship is making fifteen tons of water hourly in the engine-room, but the captain thinks she can reach Singapore.

MR. SUN FO.

SPENT YESTERDAY HERE ON WAY TO CANTON.

Mr. Sun Fo, reconstruction commissar of the Kuomintang Government in Canton, accompanied by Mr. Wu Ts Chen, chief of police of Canton City, arrived here from Shanghai by the s.s. President Lincoln yesterday morning, and registered at the Tokyo Hotel. Mr. Sun has been absent from the Southern Capital for the last six months, attending to the burial rites of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Mr. Wu has been away from Canton also for some weeks.

Mr. Sun and Mr. Wu yesterday called at Government House. In the evening, they were entertained to dinner by Mr. Ho Sai Kwong and Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, prominent local Chinese merchants.

Mr. Sun and Mr. Wu are expected to sail for Canton this morning on a Chinese Customs launch specially sent here to meet them and Madame Sun Yat Sen, who arrived here on Thursday.

Neither Mr. Sun nor Mr. Wu would comment on the Canton situation. Mr. Sun says that he will remain there for a time, at least, while Mr. Wu remarked that conditions are improving.

Mr. Wong Tong, a former managing-director of the Canton-Hankow Railroad and at one time Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung Province, is expected to accompany the party to Canton.

MR. H. LUPINO DEAD.

FAMILY OF COMEDIANS AND DANCERS.

Mr. Harry Lupino, the dancer, died. The youngest son of George Lupino, a famous acrobatic dancer, Mr. Lupino was the father of Lupino Lane and Wallace Lupino, and the uncle of Stanley, Mark, and Barry Lupino, all popular comedians and dancers.

The family traces its descent from Chevalier Lupino, who came to the London stage from Italy in 1723; and in November 1923 a gathering of 100 members of the family took place, at which the late Mr. Harry Lupino and his brother George were the guests of honour. The two brothers were, with the stock company at the old Britannia at Hoxton, N., for a long period, and also appeared in pantomimes in various parts of the country. Their great speciality was springing through stage trap-doors at a remarkable speed.

Mr. Lupino's actor sons are at present in Los Angeles.

A WORLD COURT.

OPPOSITION IN AMERICA IS GROWING WEAKER.

NEW YORK, January 7th.

The action of the Senate yesterday in rejecting by 54 votes to 16, a resolution by Senator J. A. Reed demanding an enquiry into the alleged propaganda in favour of the World Court, and the settlement of foreign debts, is hailed by practically all the Washington correspondents as a measure of weakness of the opposition to the World Court.

The New York Times expresses the opinion that the resolution to participate in the World Court will be carried by a two-thirds majority with scores of votes to spare.

GREEK DEBT TO U.S.

WASHINGTON, January 7th.

The Treasury has received a memorandum with regard to the Greek debt to the United States. It is recalled that a credit of fifty million dollars was extended to Greece during the war but that only fifteen million dollars were advanced. The Greeks believe they ought to have had the whole credit and have now developed certain claims which must be smoothed out before funding arrangements can be reached.

EUGENE CHEN ON HIS ARREST.

"NOTHING BUT A CASE OF KIDNAPPING."

BAD EFFECT ON ABOLITION OF EXTRALITY.

DRAMATIC ENCOUNTER IN HOTEL.

The story of how Mr. Eugene Chen, well-known Kuomintang writer, who was arrested by the Fengtien military authorities in Peking for printing an inaccurate report in the *Min Pao* about the death of Marshal Chang Tso Lin about three months ago and carried to Tientsin for imprisonment, regained his freedom, is told in the *Kuo Min Hsin Pao*, a Peking Kuomintang organ, which quotes Mr. Chen to the following effect:

"After my arrest I was brought to Tientsin by Yang Yao Hsin and detained in the Headquarters of the so-called North-Eastern Army Judicial Bureau there. One day, a member of the Bureau told me that Yang wanted to shoot me. I was not perturbed by the news in the least and asked him to give me a pen and a piece of paper so that I could make my will. While I was drafting my testament, another member of the Bureau came and informed me that his chief had now decided to suspend the execution of the sentence on me. Just what induced Yang to take this step I do not know."

"Following the declaration of independence by General Kuo Sung Lin all the members of the Judicial Bureau of the North-Eastern Army in Tientsin disappeared and fled to the foreign Concessions, as there were also reports in circulation that General Li Ching Lin would follow suit. One day I received a call from one of the judicial officers of the Bureau, who told me that the bureau was practically dissolved and that I had better leave. I accordingly walked out of my room and made my way to the French Concession where I put up at the Grand National Hotel."

"In order to avoid trouble I did not give my real name to the hotel proprietor, informing him that my surname was Li. Now it so happened that Yang Yao Hsin, chief of the Bureau, had just returned from Kiangsu following the defeat of the Fengtien Army, and was stopping at the same hotel under the same name of Li. What is more, the room he occupied was close to that of mine, and one morning when I came out I encountered him. He was apparently ashamed of his treatment of me and tried to avoid me, but I still talked to him with respect and avoided bringing up my past experience at his hands."

A Chinese News Agency says that according to the vernacular press Mr. Chen, in an interview with the representative of a local Chinese news agency, declared that his case will seriously affect the demand of the Chinese Government and people for the withdrawal of Extraterritoriality from China. He was arrested by a man who produced no warrant nor any paper showing at whose order he was making the arrest. Mr. Chen characterized this as nothing but a case of kidnapping."

Touching on the political situation he expressed the hope that Marshal Fong would avoid the mistakes which brought about the undoing of Marshal Chang Tso Lin and other militarists in the past and concentrate his attention on the establishment of a real representative government. Speaking about the dissension in the ranks of the Kuomintang, Mr. Chen said that he was not pessimistic. Numerical strength was not the only factor that counted in the conduct of affairs. Even if two-thirds of the total membership of the Kuomintang left the party, the remaining members could still accomplish a lot of constructive work if they should be energetic and devoted to the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Asked for his views as to whether China should enter into an alliance with Soviet Russia, Mr. Chen said that no country could stand alone in the world and that so far as the present world situation was concerned Soviet Russia was much more preferable to China than any other country. Mr. Chen further expressed the opinion that China should adopt the external policy of Soviet Government but as regards the latter's domestic policy China should not follow it in its entirety in view of the difference in social conditions between the two countries.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Penny asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give the figures of the death rate percentage in Singapore and Penang, attributable to tuberculosis; whether bad housing is in any way responsible, and what steps are being taken to prevent overcrowding and to deal with the disease generally. Mr. Amery: The death rate per thousand for the year 1924, in Singapore and Penang, attributable to tuberculosis were as follows: Singapore 2.36, Penang 3.89. There can be no doubt that overcrowding plays an important part in the spread of this disease. In Singapore, so far as Europeans are concerned, the housing situation shows a steady improvement. A general scheme for the relief of overcrowding in congested areas has, however, been prepared, steps have been taken to acquire large areas of land for building sites, and the Colonial Government proposes to set aside a sum of \$10,000,000 to finance these operations.

rather severe earthquake tremors, each lasting a few seconds, were felt in Luxembourg and in various parts of the Grand Duchy on Tuesday night.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

CHARGE ALTERED TO ONE OF LARCENY.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, Wu Tong, appeared on remand, charged with converting to his own use the sum of \$878 belonging to the Hop Wo firm.

Evidence given at the previous hearing showed that the manager of the shop left Hongkong suffering with beriberi and at that time the value of the furniture in his shop was placed at \$3,750. When he returned he found that the furniture had been disposed of at less than half its value and that the house had been converted into a tea-shop. It was alleged that defendant had converted some of the money received for the sale of furniture to his own use and used the remainder to carry on the ordinary business of the shop.

Yesterday, Mr. Brooks appeared for the defence.

Mr. L. R. Andrews (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Masters) for the prosecution, said that as the case now stood, the defendant was charged with the embezzlement of \$872. Since the case was called last time, however, he had had an opportunity of questioning the complainant and seeing his books and also questioning witnesses. Defendant had made practically no entries and it was difficult to get evidence to prove the embezzlement charge. He had therefore framed a charge of larceny.

Defendant was then charged with feloniously stealing goods and chattels, namely various articles of furniture, on divers dates between September 27th and December 1st, 1925, while in the service of the Hop Wo firm of furniture dealers, Praya East, Wanchai.

The charge was taken under Section 54 of the Larceny Ordinance, 1885.

The Manager, recalled, produced the sales book and said that after the strike the business could not be carried on at a profit. He denied giving instructions to defendant to sell the business.

Another witness said he saw the defendant remove furniture from the shop at night. The furniture was taken from the back door, and, when questioned, the defendant said the furniture had been sold.

Two salesmen gave evidence of buying furniture from the defendant for their respective firms, the Tai Cheung furniture shop and the Wing Hing furniture shop.

Mr. Brooks said he thought it was a case for civil action rather than criminal prosecution, and his Worship remarked that he had mentioned that at the last hearing.

This closed the case for the prosecution and his Worship adjourned further hearing until next Wednesday morning, remarking that in the meanwhile he would consider whether there was a case for defendant to answer.

CONFISCATED TOBACCO.

DATE OF REHEARING NOW FIXED.

The case in which 57 bales of raw tobacco were seized on a junk and confiscated, and which was followed by a successful application for a rehearing, was again mentioned before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida intimated that Mr. J. D. Lloyd (Superintendent of Imports and Exports) and he had failed to come to any agreement concerning ownership, and on account of the likelihood of the tobacco deteriorating, he asked for an early hearing of the case.

The hearing was fixed for Tuesday morning at 11.30.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

CHINESE DOCTOR DIES IN HOSPITAL.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN STREET.

A Chinese, who was subsequently identified as Wong Yuk Ko, a Chinese doctor, aged 45, was discovered unconscious and seriously injured in Tong King Lane, between Tung Loi Lane and the Ferry, at 6.30 on Thursday evening. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from wounds on his forehead, but died a few hours after admission.

Dr. Wong left the Kam Lam Tai boarding house, 17, Connaught Road West, about six o'clock on Thursday evening and was apparently struck down by an unknown assailant shortly afterwards. The deceased came to Hongkong from Macao on Wednesday. He was a district magistrate at Ko Chau, under General Tang Pao Yan, until the "Reds" captured Ko Chau, when he fled to Macao via Kwang Chow Wan and from there made his way to this Colony. He was a graduate of Tokyo University.

The police have made no arrests yet.

MISSING FRENCHWOMAN.

A Frenchwoman, named Mlle. O. Dupey, who has been residing at the Astor House Hotel, Queen's Road Central, for some time, had been missing from there since last Sunday evening. Up to last night no trace of her whereabouts had been discovered by the police. The matter was not reported to Police Headquarters until Wednesday, when Mr. Jorge, Manager of the Astor House Hotel, stated that Mlle. Dupey was seen by one of the hotel boys to leave the hotel about 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday in company with a gentleman. Since then her whereabouts has been a complete mystery and although enquiries have been made at every hotel in the Colony and the passenger lists of departing steamers searched, no entry of her name has been found.

Her personal effects are still in her room and no application has been made for them. The gentleman who left the hotel with her is unknown and the description of him is very vague.

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.)

PARIS, November, 1925.

Jenny is one of the few among the fashion monarchs of Paris, for all their canny cleverness, who is able to create perfectly straight-line dresses and yet impart just that one touch of individuality that makes all the difference between a simple dress that is a monotony, and a simple dress that is a masterpiece. Another priceless feature of Jenny's models, is the air of well-bred distinction they are capable of lending to almost any type of woman who don them. Because they are never monotonous does not mean that this designer relies on startling effects of line and colour for her successes. On the contrary, she obtains them much more cleverly and effectively by means of subtle harmonies of colour, and long, curving lines of impeccable grace.

EXQUISITE COLOUR SCHEMES.

Last week, like most of the big couturiers, Jenny showed her mid-season collection to a chosen few in the fashion and social worlds of Paris. The distinguishing feature of this, I thought, was the exquisite colour schemes and shade combinations. Her skirts are quite short and all of them show fullness introduced discreetly in the form of under panels, godets and pleats. Some of the skirts of the lighter frocks are inset all round with shaped godets that make them look like a charming collection of attached petals. One of the models which achieved the most striking success was a one-piece walking frock, called appropriately enough "Mossique." The bodice of this was straight in cut, and fitted with long sleeves, and the skirt was entirely inset with godets of the same material but in a deeper tone; a vest, collar and cuffs of painted leather constituted a novelty of the season. Jenny is fond of contrasting different shades of a same colour in this way. Another model, "Cross Country" was carried out in kasha in two shades of rosewood, the long, straight coat being in a dark shade, and the straight one-piece frock with tiny flat pleats to add a touch of novelty to the skirt, being in a lighter shade.

THE KASHA VOGUE.

Kasha, as a matter of fact, is the predominating material in Jenny's collection. It is used in a host of shades, generally, one being harmonised with another to obtain pleasing effects. With the lighter and more neutral shades, such as beige, rosewood and grey, it often happens that they will be thrown into relief by means of bands of kasha or else some other material, in a vivid colour. This will outline the hips, and, occasionally, it is wide enough to extend almost to the arm. Another novel way in which Jenny harmonises two materials in different shades, is to make the top half of a sleeve of a dark shade and the lower half, from the elbow to the wrist, of a light shade. As sleeves, slightly puffed, are showing signs of returning to fashion, this proves a most effective way of using one material as a foil to another. There was another model I admired tremendously, in which the idea of the double sleeve was carried out. It was a dinner dress, showing a long-sleeved tunic of black velvet and a skirt of gold lamé veiled in black lace; the gold lamé was repeated in the sleeves, these being of velvet to the elbow, and of the lamé from here to the wrist.

FAIRY-LIKE CREATIONS.

The evening models are mostly made of gorgeous lamé, brocade beaded material. Jenny's beaded dresses are always rich affairs that look as though they had been designed for some Eastern princess. Not only ordinary beads, but seed pearls, crystal beads, spangles and diamante enter into the embroidery of these fairy-like creations. Here, as in her two colour day frocks, Jenny introduces endless harmonies of graded shades of colour. One of the most effective of the evening gowns, to which this charming name of "Pluie d'Argent" is given, is nothing less than a wide-skirted frock of silver lamé, entirely covered with an embroidery carried out in silver spangles and longshaped pieces of glass, so that, as the mannequin paraded round in it, the light reflected back from these myriads of shining specks almost dazzled one.

Most of the suits are straight and all of them are very simple, both in cut, and in design. The coats reach just below the hips, and the one-piece dress, worn underneath, is generally composed of two materials, a dark shade forming the skirt, and a lighter shade forming the top part this semi-material being also used as a lining to the coat.

THE COAT-FROCK. Numbers of coat-frocks were to be seen, for Jenny understands how to fashion this most ungrateful of garments, and yet give to it a certain beautiful grace of line. One that was rather effective was carried out in raven blue reple, and showed a front of rosewood crepe de Chine, the original touch about it being that, the front panels of the frock turned back to show that they were lined with the same crepe de Chine. Another model carried out in navy blue, was trimmed with rows and rows of different coloured buttons which looked curiously like so many, tidilywinks counters. Other navy suits were worn with warm-looking red lacquer jumpers, sometimes plain, sometimes heavily embroidered in gold thread or coloured silks. Rosewood was harmonised quite a lot with navy blue, and, another combination of colours that Jenny is making much use of in this collection is that of rosewood and turquoise blue. The effect is both soft and youthful.

DISGUISED FUR.

What interested me the most, though, in the whole collection was the coat and the fur sections. Nothing is more amusing than the way in which fur is being treated and disguised this season. As to rabbit, musquash, hare and opossum, I am sure the dead animal himself, if his spirit could return to earth and contemplate a fashion parade of Jenny or one of the other big designers, would fail to recognise himself.

"CHINGILLA BUNNY".

Certainly no bunny that ever drove a farmer to distraction, would recognise his former pelt, once it has been taken in hand by a Parisian furrier, and clipped, dyed and faked, and finally, launched into the world, labelled "Chingilla." Likewise, no musquash rat, that ever terrified away its life in America, would recognise what has formerly been his humble brown coat, once it has been through the same clever hands, and presented to covetous femininity in the form of a wonderful, shining sealskin coat. But, furriers have not been content to improve upon Nature in this way only in the matter of these few skins, and their latest triumphs, is a transformation they have made of the soft skin of young calves. They are cutting it the size and shape of mole skins, when made up, toning and choosing each with infinite care, and calling the finished product, "Taupe Ambree" (amber mole). Anything softer or more fascinating than this fur can hardly be imagined. Jenny is using it mostly as a means of trimming, although I noticed one or two models in the general show room, that were fashioned of this fur, each width being outlined with a tiny piping of gold lamé—an idea Jenny made a feature of for the first time in the fur models she exhibited at the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs. One black velvet coat, that was among the successful models, was finished with a deep collar of calf's skin.

DAME AUX CAMELIAS.

Of velvet coats, there was any quantity. There were evening coats and cloaks for evening wear, and evening coats for day wear, and nearly all were finished with bands or motifs of fur. There was one black evening cloak that looked amusingly like the voluminous wraps which were worn during the 1890 period of dress. It was wide and quite circular in cut, and dipping rather at the back, outlining the edge was a double band of white and black fox, so that, when the mannequin swept into the salon with the cloak closely round her in front, she looked for all the world like the ill-fated Dame aux Camelias come back to life.

Another bottle-green velvet coat was trimmed with bands of heavier worked up into a Greek key pattern. Another was trimmed with strips of the beautiful golden transformation furriers are making of beaver. But, most original of all was a coat made of the skins of our friends the tabby puss, finished with a collar and a deep band round the hem of beaver. Furriers, of course, restrain from wounding the susceptibilities of their fair clients by calling this fur by its real name, and add a consoling little "wild" in front of the name of "cat"; but, for that, it looks suspiciously like our old tabby friend. This has been used a great deal for motor rugs during the season, but, rarely, before for garments.

Apart from unusual pelts of this description, the outstanding feature in the fur world to-day is the fact it is being cut and laid out in patterns and intricate motifs, rather than in straight pieces or bands. Some of these patterns are as complicated as lace or embroidery and add greatly to the general effect of richness and imaginative splendour, that is the keynote of modern fashions.

WHISKY IN SHAM BIBLES.

WOMAN GOVERNOR AND OIL MAGNATE.

GARAGE FITTED AS BAR.

A somewhat humorous situation has developed in the State of Texas, with Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, its governor, as the central figure.

Her enemies, whom she identifies with the Ku Klux Klan, threatened to violate the rules of political civility by impeaching her for undue sentimentality in pardoning more than 1,000 convicts. To this she has replied by issuing a proclamation offering \$100 reward for the arrest and conviction of any rich citizen committing crimes for which poor people have been sent to jail.

In the proclamation, and in interviews explaining its necessity, after dwelling on the case of a labourer of 18 who was sent to jail for sharing a "thin pint of corn whisky" with a friend behind a hedge, Mrs. Ferguson thus describes a big party given by a multi-millionaire oil magnate.

Why, he had his garage fitted up like a regular bar, with brass railings and sawdust on the floor. He gave a dinner at which 600 pints of liquor were drunk, and to his guests he presented as souvenirs 300 imitation Bibles and 300 cans each containing a pint of whisky.

The governor proceeded to state that the same millionaire appeared at a football match on Thanksgiving Day, "drunk as a boiled owl and waving his cane, presumably filled with liquor."

Mrs. Ferguson also publicly accuses a district judge of "drinking boot-leg whisky a few moments after sentencing to imprisonment a batch of boot-leggers."

X-RAY MARTYR FOR 15 YEARS.

DEATH OF MR. BLACKALL.

20 OPERATIONS.

London papers last month announced the death, which ends a life of wonderful heroism, of Mr. Reginald Blackall, the London Hospital radiographer and X-ray pioneer. Mr. Blackall—a martyr to X-rays—died at his home at Leigh-on-Sea. He was only 44 years of age. Mr. Blackall had suffered from X-ray dermatitis, which results in inflammation destroying the skin, for over 15 years and had undergone no fewer than 20 operations. The great improvements made in recent years in the protection of operators concerned in the highly dangerous work were largely due to his experiments.

He was one of the three pioneers of X-ray work and started at the London Hospital in 1899.

HANDS AMPUTATED.

Mr. Heard, his executor, told a reporter a pathetic story of Mr. Blackall's sufferings, which he bore uncomplainingly. He said:

When Mr. Blackall went to the hospital there was no method of preventing injury to operators, and he undertook the work knowing it would mean death sooner or later.

He soon contracted the disease and had to have a finger-nail removed in 1903. Amputation of three fingers followed. He was so ill in 1900 that he had to retire from active work, but at his own request still acted in an advisory capacity.

The disease had spread so much three years later that both Mr. Blackall's hands had to be amputated, but he never complained, and set to work to learn to write with an artificial hand so that he could continue to be of use to the hospital. His favourite remark to people was: "I'm still cheerful: not down and out by a long chalk."

A grant of £75 a year was made to Mr. Blackall by the Carnegie Hero Fund in 1923, he was granted full pay for life when he retired from active work at the hospital, and a public subscription of £1,500 enabled him to buy his house at Leigh-on-Sea.

For the past year the disease confined him to his room, and his last operation took place three weeks before he died. He leaves a widow.

MARRIAGE RUSH.

LAWS OF THREE NATIONS COMPLIED WITH.

American "bustle" found practical expression in the circumstances of a marriage which took place in London last month.

The bridegroom, Dr. Clarence W. Lieb, a New York surgeon, arrived in England from the United States on a Thursday and went to the American Consulate, Cavendish-square, W., to arrange for an immediate wedding with Miss Germaine Sakakima, the French adopted daughter of Mr. Irving Swan-Brown, a member of the American colony in London.

He found the Consulate closed, in celebration of the American Thanksgiving Day, and as he was to sail from Southampton the following day for New York he had to compress an elaborate procedure into three hours of November 27th.

The complicated provisions of the French marriage law respecting French people living abroad had first to be complied with. The parties next called at the Faculty Office, which speeded up its machinery to obtain the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury and to provide the necessary licence. Then a motor journey was made to the Paddington Register Office, Harrow-road, W., where the registrar was ready to play his part. Waiting there was Mr. Russell H. Rhodes, American Vice-Consul, who attended as an official witness.

By American law Mrs. Lieb does not become a United States citizen, and another visit had to be paid to the American Consulate to obtain a visa and documents enabling her to reside permanently in her husband's country.

WOMEN BANKRUPTS.

LARGER NUMBER IN ENGLAND IN 1924.

One of the features of the 42nd general annual report of the Board of Trade on the bankruptcies of 1924, just issued by the Stationery Office is the increase in the number of women who have failed in business enterprises.

Compared with 1923, when there were 360 failures, the total for 1924 was 417, embracing a larger variety of trades than in the previous returns. Twelve per cent. of the women-debtors had no occupations.

The trades in which the greatest number of failures among women occurred were:

Drapers 52
Milliners and dressmakers 52
Grocers 22
Clothing and outfitters 20
Confectioners 18

The total amount of the liabilities of the women bankrupts came to £241,853, and the assets to £149,157.

There were 27 bankrupt cases during 1924 in which the liabilities exceeded £20,000.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY.

LESS WASTE AND BETTER METHODS.

WAGES UP AND PRICES DOWN.

A striking example of how the United States Department of Commerce promotes national efficiency is furnished by the annual report of Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, describing "one of the most astonishing transformations in economic history" brought about by co-operation between the Department and the industrial leaders of America.

Since the work of studying the elimination of waste and improving the methods of management was begun in 1921, Mr. Hoover states, 500 group conferences have been held under the auspices of the Department, while more than 200 committees are now co-operating with the Department on various phases.

Some of the accomplishments he notes are the greater efficiency of the railways, a 60 per cent. increase in electric generating capacity, wider provision and use of business statistics as a stabilising influence in reducing speculation in commodities, the expansion of industrial research, and millions saved through simplified practice.

THE BRITISH RATE.

Mr. Hoover quotes the British figures to show the superior industrial efficiency of America. He points out that the British wage rate in 1920 was 130 per cent. and the wholesale price level was 133 per cent. above the pre-war level, while in 1924 the British wage rates and wholesale prices had dropped to 70 and 74 per cent. respectively above the pre-war level.

America's wage rates and wholesale prices, on the other hand, were 69 and 126 per cent. in 1920 and 128 and 50 per cent. respectively above the pre-war level in 1924.

£30 TO KILL A RAT.

At the sessional meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Plymouth, Dr. G. A. Borthwick, port medical officer of Plymouth, said he had found that by fumigation of vessels with cyanide and cyanogen chloride the cost of killing each rat was about £30, while fumigation by sulphur cost about £19 per rat.



Save Money

It is not only waste of money, but it is causing Baby to run a dangerous risk, to give him food that has to have anything other than boiled water added to make it suitable for his little digestive powers.

Far better to give your Baby Glaxo, which, when mixed with hot boiled water only, is a complete food. Every drop Baby swallows is all nourishment.

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FOR CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA, INDIA, CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, Etc.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE

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Nevohwang	Shanghai
Dairen	Shanghai
Port Arthur	Shanghai
Chiefco	Shanghai
Wichaiwai	Shanghai
Tientsin	Shanghai
Mukden	Shanghai
Shanghai	Shanghai
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THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8th.

AUGUST 29th.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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A DAY IN SEOUL, KOREA.

[BY STELLA BENSON.]

Seoul was an excited city, thrills of excitement ran up and down every street. A new shrine had just been built, and Seoul treated it as London treated the first Wembley. It was everybody's destination. An aristocratic Imperial envoy had come all the way from Tokyo to open the shrine and to furnish its inner sanctuary with presents from the Japanese Emperor—two sacred mirrors and a sacred sword.

Of course, the joy was all Japanese joy; the shrine was a Japanese shrine, built on the razed site of an ancient Korean holy place. Koreans walked moodily about their city, Seoul, having their little top hats knocked away by Japanese flag-wagging; unseasonable gloom was expressed in the droop of every Korean moustache and in the angle of every Korean button-bowled pipe. But, still, you can't expect everything—and if you are a Korean it is wise not to expect anything. The Japanese have "freed Korea gloriously from the Yoke of China," and it is surely ungrateful of Korea to complain that one yoke feels very much like another.

Actually the Japanese are turning old, confused, smelly, beautiful Seoul into an "up-and-coming modern city." Motor roads, new railway stations, traffic regulations, Government buildings built in the best wedding cake style, snappy policemen, bright military demonstrations, and Imperial envoys in frock coats certainly give Seoul a smart, brisk look that it could never before have possessed.

And the new shrine is really effective—probably much more effective than the old Korean sacred place. Up the face of a high sudden hill springs a very tall, simple marble stair. It is bridged at intervals by marble torii of the shape common in Japanese pictures—two pillars supporting a plain winged crosspiece. At the top of the long stairway—defended, it seems, from the pressure of the low sky only by a few gnarled cedar-tops—the shrine spreads out broad curving roofs over terraces, like a pale eagle brooding on its high nest.

Japanese processions thronged the streets of Seoul in honour of the opening of the new shrine. Red and white bubble lanterns and banners were threaded like beads along either side of every street, and between these festoons of colour processions came and went. Everywhere shouting coolies dragged or carried enormous platforms, on which sat decorated flutists, cymbalists, and graven images, fluting, crashing, and goggling. The coolies worked much harder on this holiday than ever they worked on working days; pouring with sweat, bursting with rhythmic asthmatic cries, harnessed in festoons, they ran before their juggernauts, encouraged by gleefully dressed leaders, who skipped along backwards in front of them.

One of the most impressive processions was led by a file of horsemen in the fantastic armour of old Japanese warriors; their heads were helmeted with broad crests, like pagodas, their faces were carefully masked, their bodies were fitted together in elaborate dovetailings as though they were marionettes. But the procession which charmed me most had as its centre a black cow as big as a house, made of canvas stretched on a wooden frame. Its head, curly-horned and scarlet-tongued, wagged facetiously on a pivot, and on its behind some conscientious official had glued a very small municipal licence of some kind, showing that even a sacred cow must submit patiently to police regulations in Korea.

We drifted into a museum full of jade, brass jewellery, and wood-carvings. And while we were there a school-crocodile of little Koreans suddenly writhed in, under the command of a Japanese school-master.

First little boys, two and two, in white Korean clothes topped with the Japanese peaked school cap, like baby bus-conductors; then little girls, two and two, in magenta tunics, white trousers, and apple-green bodices—then papas, two and two, in voluminous white, balancing the usual black bamboo top hats—then mammas, two and two, with thick white kerchiefs jauntily round their heads and white balloon skirts over white padded trousers—then a rabble of grandparents in various shades of billowy white.

The long whispering procession wriggled hastily round the institution; its Japanese commander never allowed anyone to pause and look at any of the museum's marvels, nor did he utter one word of explanation or exposition. The vision dissolved abruptly at the sunlit front door—the demands of education were satisfied. One can imagine a Japanese educationist citing this practice with a mild complacency. "No, we are not behind the West in modern educational methods." Even the children of conquered Korea need not envy your English city schoolchildren their opportunities to expand the mind by educational outings on holidays.

The real old Seoul was to a certain extent hidden by all these celebrations and rosettes. But the Koreans themselves never change. They have survived so many changes. New methods—new centuries—new patriotism imposed by conquerors—these things take no more root in them than alien trees in desert sand. They have a sombre immortality; the only power they have is the power of resisting change. The new civilisation is but a shadow passing over their sun. No invading banners can cheapen the lifting line of their broad city gates, serene outspreading hills of architecture. No pavenu marble stairways or winged pillars can improve their mountains, bleak brown pyramids, staring one at another across the thick uneven inlay of hivelike thatches that is old Seoul.—The Star (London).

SALVAGE OF "LAOMEDON."

In the High Court of Justice, on December 2nd, Mr. Justice Hill (sitting with Trinity Masters) made salvage awards in consolidated claims involving values agreed at £1,531,118.

Consolidated actions were brought by the owners, master and crew of the steamship *Myrmidon* against the owners of cargo on board the steamship *Laomedon*, by the owners, master, and crew of the steamship *Phenix* against the owners of the *Laomedon*, her cargo and freight, and by the master and crew of the *Myrmidon* against the owners of the steamship *Laomedon* and her freight, claiming salvage remuneration.

The *Laomedon*, a vessel owned by the China Mutual Steamship Navigation Co., Ltd., of 5,93 tons gross, while bound from the Far East to New York with general cargo, which included rubber, lost her propeller in the Indian Ocean. By means of her wireless apparatus she got into communication with the *Myrmidon*, belonging to the same owners, and also bound from the Far East to the United Kingdom. The *Myrmidon* turned back, although she was short of coal, and having picked up the *Laomedon* on October 4th, towed her about 200 miles towards Penang. In the meantime information of the mishap to the *Laomedon* had reached Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., the managers of the two vessels, and as it was desired that the valuable cargo of the *Laomedon* should reach its destination without delay, they communicated by wireless with the *Phenix*, a faster vessel under their management, also bound home from the Far East, and instructed her to take over the service from the *Myrmidon*. Accordingly the *Phenix* went back to the *Laomedon*, and on October 5th took her over from the *Myrmidon*, and eventually towed her to Malta—about 3,080 miles. The values of the *Laomedon*, her cargo, and freight were agreed at £1,531,118, of which the cargo represented £1,796,111.

Mr. Justice Hill awarded the owners, master, and crew of the *Phenix* £22,500, of which the owners received £18,000, the master £1,100, and the crew £2,400. He made awards to the *Myrmidon* of £2,072, of which the owners received £1,372, the master £200, and the crew £240.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 130TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.)

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
January 9th.....	7.06 a.m.	5.56 p.m.
" 10th.....	7.06 "	5.57 "
" 11th.....	7.06 "	5.57 "
" 12th.....	7.06 "	5.58 "
" 13th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 14th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 15th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 16th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 17th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 18th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 19th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 20th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 21st.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 22nd.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 23rd.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 24th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 25th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 26th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 27th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 28th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 29th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 30th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 31st.....	7.06 "	5.59 "

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 8th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.07	30.13	30.09
Temperature ...	63	59	65
Humidity ...	67	75	67
Wind Direction ...	E	NNE	ESE
" Force ...	3	1	7
Weather ...	B	O	B
Rain ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 7th ...	63		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th ...	58		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Jan. 8th to 15th, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H.Kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H.Kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Satur.	9	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		4 39	4 7	10 53	2 7
Sun.	10	5 31	5 8	9 59	2 9
		6 31	6 8	11 26	2 9
Mon.	11	7 14	4 4	0 18	3 0
		6 47	7 1	2 18	1 4
Tues.	12	8 19	4 4	3 3	3 0
		7 29	7 7	1 45	3 0
Wed.	13	9 19	4 4	3 47	3 0
		8 14	8 2	2 50	3 0
Thurs.	14	10 15	4 4	4 40	3 0
		9 11	8 4	5 16	3 0
Fri.	15	11 5	8 4		

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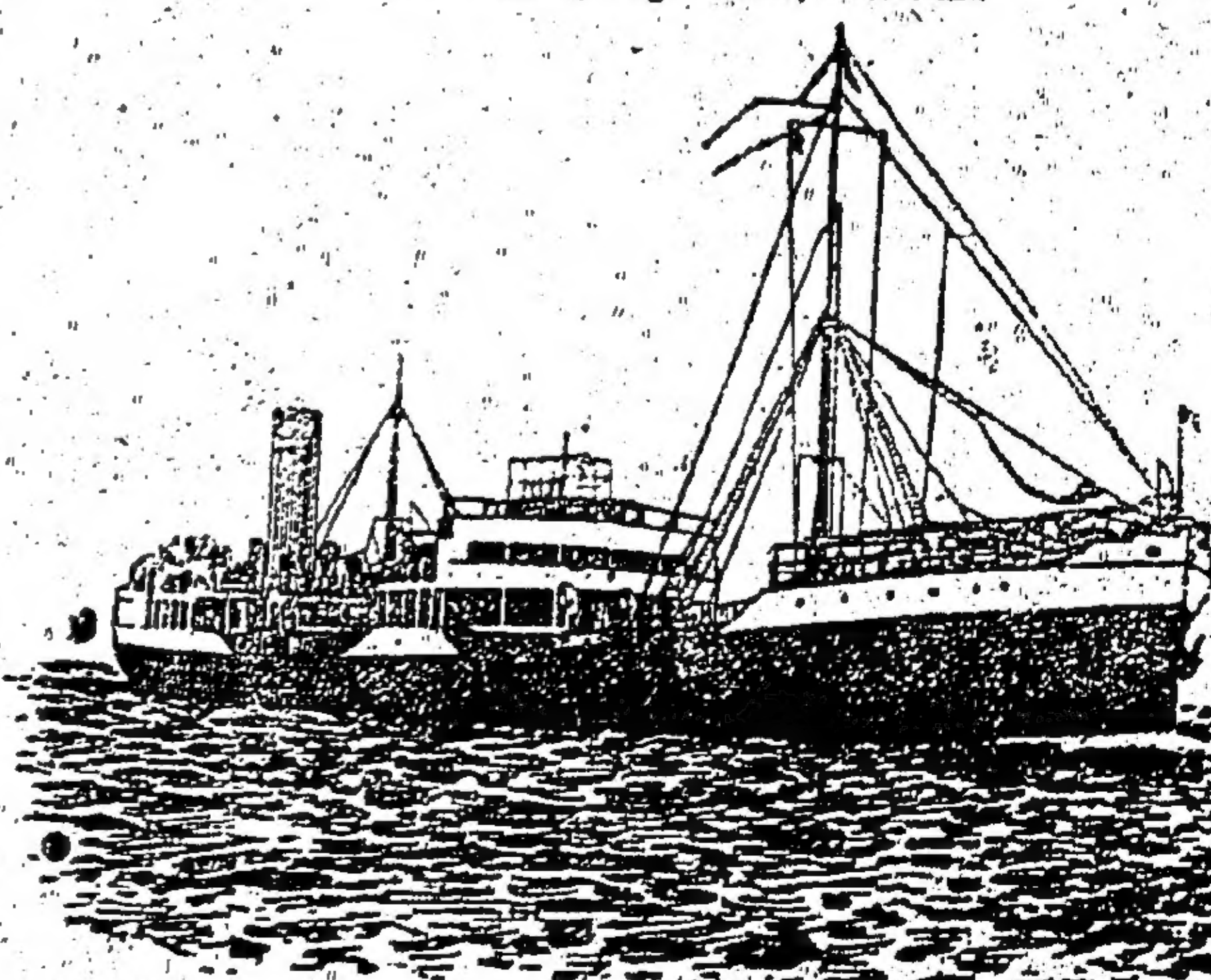
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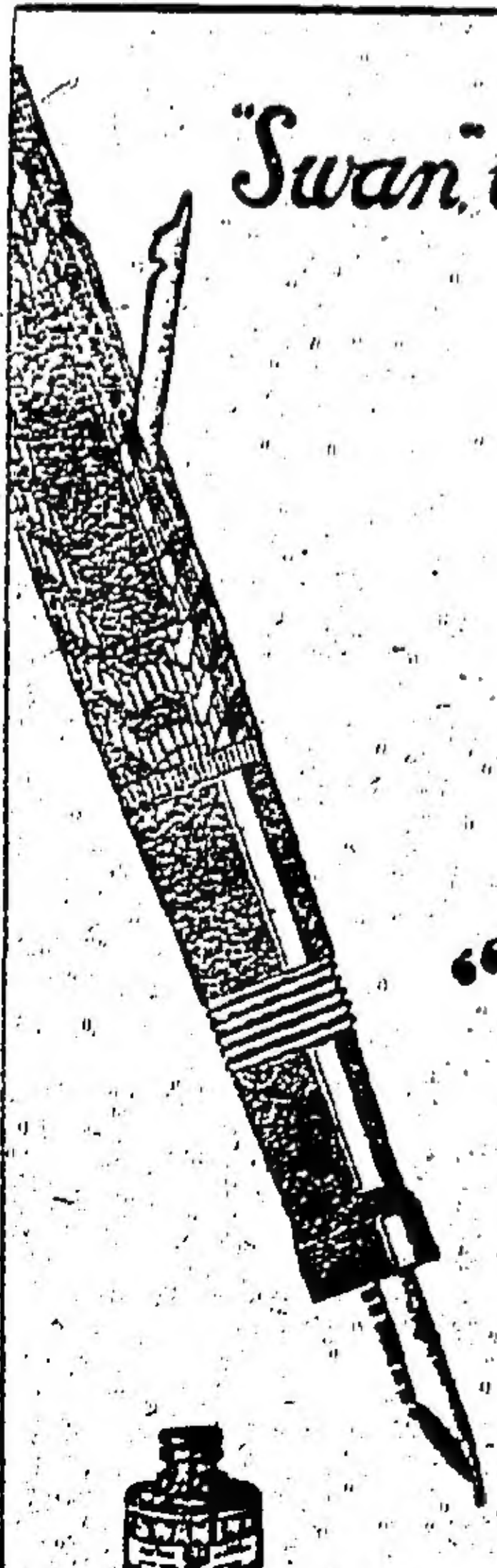
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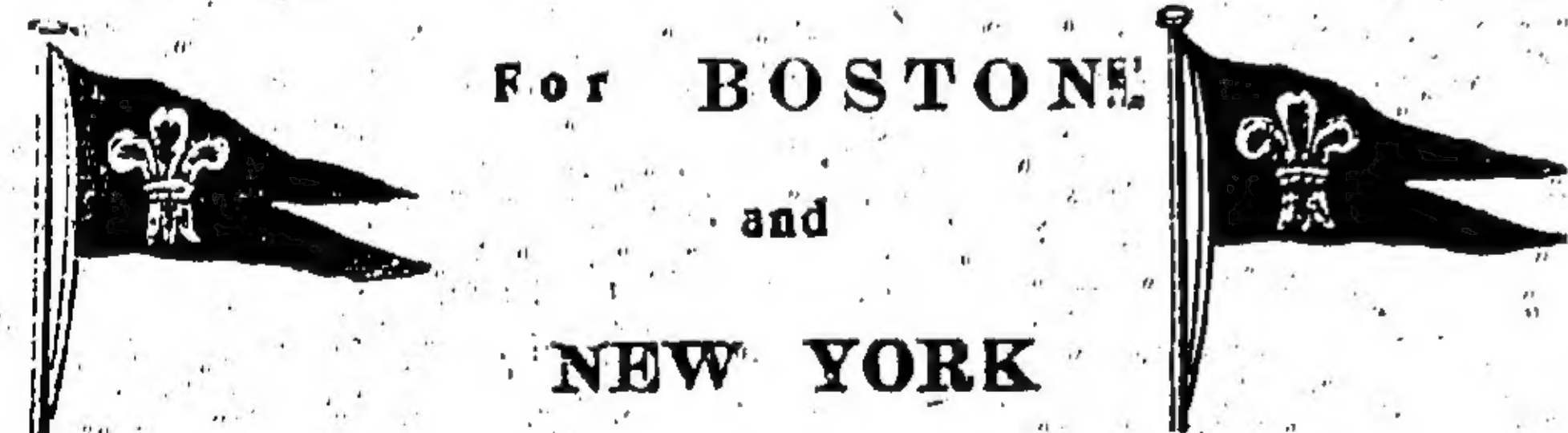
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"KEYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Mars., Casablanca, London & Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	8,252	24th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay
"ALFORD"	8,273	4th Feb.	Singapore & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,959	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don, A'werp., and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	8,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,913	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	8,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

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"TAKADA"	6,919	10th Jan.	do.
"SANTHA"	8,400	24th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,008	14th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st Feb.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination:
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"TANDA"	6,858	3rd Mar.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,858	22nd June	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th July	do.

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The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination:
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Jan. D.L.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTHA"	8,400	13th Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"HYMETUS"	4,603	16th Jan.	Yokohama, (direct) Kobe and Shanghai.
"KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	25th Jan.	Kobe & Osaka.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	1st Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	8th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,858	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	8,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	6th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	8,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KEYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	do.
"TANDA"	6,858	8th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,959	11th June	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers saving good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR.

AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Sunday, 10th Jan., at 9 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAICHING" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HAIPHONG, HOIHOW	"KAYING"	On 9th Jan.	11 a.m.
& SINGAPORE	"SOOCHOW"	On 9th Jan.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZECHUEN"	On 12th Jan.	D.L.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANRTU"	On 12th Jan.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 13th Jan.	11 a.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"CHENKIANG"	On 14th Jan.	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"KWETIANG"	On 15th Jan.	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CREFOO	"HUCHOW"	On 15th Jan.	4 p.m.
& TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th Jan.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KWANGCHOW"	On 19th Jan.	5 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE			

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone: Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"TAIPING"

This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, 22nd January, 1926.

— FOR —

MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANNIAN PORTS.
THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone: Central 35.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 31st Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND

DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 10th Jan.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 10th Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Jan.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 15th Mar.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta, 31st Jan.

Colombo 12th Feb.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	From Arr. at Hkg. and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE	B ... 4th Dec. 1925	7th Jan. 1926	19th Jan. 1926
FONTAINE BLEAU	B & A ... 18th Dec.	20th Jan.	2nd Feb.
D'ANTAGNAN	A ... 1st Jan. 1926	3rd Feb.	16th Feb.
ANGKOR	B ... 15th Jan.	17th Feb.	2nd Mar.
PORTHO	A ... 23rd Jan.	23rd Mar.	16th Mar.
ANDER LEBON	A ... 12th Feb.	17th Mar.	30th Mar.
PAUL LEGAT	A ... 12th Feb.	17th Mar.	13th Apr.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS 1st Class ... £ 85. 0d. od. B CLASS 1st Class ... £ 72. 0d. od.
STAMERS 2nd ... £ 85. 0d. od. STAMERS 2nd ... £ 60. 0d. od.

Through Tickets to London and I sailing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

& DUNKIRK about

S.S. "SI KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive on the 21st January, 1926.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone: Central 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

**WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD
MEDICINE**

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.**VETARZO REGULATORS.** Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (other remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

P.O.D.S. KENTON LANE, LONDON, W.1. ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. TELEGRAMS: VETARZO. CABLES: VETARZO. POSTAL ORDER NO. 1000. VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, N.W.5, LONDON, ENGLAND.

